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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Temp. plants of the James' Luck Strawberry mailed to each
Subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower after this date. Price 50^c a year.

1884
Illustrated
CATALOGUE
of

Trees Plants and Vines.

GREEK'S NURSERY
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY

Propagators
of the Celebrated
Monroe County
Nursery Stock

WITH HINTS ON

FRUIT CULTURE

PRICE, WITH CHROMO, 10 CENTS.



Picking the James Vick Strawberries.

TERMS.

REMIT by Postoffice order on Rochester, N. Y. registered letter or draft. Do not remit by private check. In remitting by postal note write across the face of it **FOR GREEN'S NURSERY CO.** Money can be sent by Adams or American expresses, from all points of those companies as follows: \$20.00 or less, 15 cents; \$20.00 to \$40.00 for 20 cents; \$40.00 to \$50.00 for 25 cents. As specie or bills are carried at the same rates, this is often a convenient way to remit. Postage stamps received for fractions of a dollar.

PAYMENTS, *invariably in advance*. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired, provided one-quarter the of the amount is sent with the order. But this is a somewhat costly mode of remitting, as the charges for returning the money are always added to the bill.

PRICES of this Catalogue *set aside all previous quotations*. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, fifty and five hundred of a *variety* will be supplied at hundred and thousand rates.

SHIPPING—We deliver all goods to forwarders here without charge, after which our control ceases; hence our responsibility also.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made on receipt of goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all will be made satisfactory. All claims made after ten days from receipt of goods will not be considered valid.

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT, should the stock of any variety become exhausted (which occasionally occurs in all nurseries), to substitute in its stead a sort resembling it in time of ripening and other characteristics. When it is desired that we should not do this, it must be so stated in the order.

IT IS IMPORTANT that correspondents give their names and addresses *fully and unmistakably*; also the express office or depot to which the goods are to be sent.

SEE VALUABLE HINTS ON FRUIT CULTURE IN THIS CATALOGUE.

POSTAGE ON SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

—When ordering plants to be sent by mail, please send money or stamps for postage in accordance with the following table:

	FOR	PER	
	DOZEN.	FIFTY.	HUNDRED.
STRAWBERRIES....	gratis	20c	30c
RASPBERRIES.....	15c	40c	75c
BLACKBERRIES....	20c	50c	90c
CURRANTS and			
GOOSEBERRIES, 1 year old.....	20c	40c	75c
Grapes, each 10 cents.			

CLUB TOGETHER IN BUYING TREES OR PLANTS.

If your neighbors know that you are sending us an order, they may be easily induced (and will often consider it a favor) if you give them an opportunity to join you. As an inducement for the formation of clubs we will offer as follows: Club orders of \$10.00 or more at the 100 rates, without regard to the quantity of the different kinds ordered. If your order amounts to \$25.00 you may send for our wholesale price-list. These offers are made with the understanding that the plants are not to be done up in separate parcels to each member of the club, but are to be packed as though all were intended for you.

"Pleasant evenings could be spent if neighbors would gather at the residence of some mutual friend, and there talk over their experience in raising different fruits. After free discussions of this kind, a general club order could be made of all the plants wanted, each one selecting as he may prefer, and paying in his share of the purchase money to the one who is to forward the order."

OUR WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

There are two ways of selling trees and plants. *One way is*, by employing agents at an expense of \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year (including hotel bills and other expenses), who go from door to door urging people to give orders for trees and plants. These agents are



compelled to ask prices three or four times as high as the nurseryman would ask at his nursery. Not only this, the agent is often not an agent of any responsible nursery (as he claims to be), but an unreliable person bent on making all he can and giving small returns therefor. We employ no agents, and any one pretending to be our agent is an imposter. The other method is ours. We cultivate the trees and plants until ready to be sold. We send no one about the country to urge people to buy. We send our Catalogue telling what we have to sell, with prices attached that are very low in comparison to agents' prices, because we are not at the expense of agents' salaries, hotel bills and traveling expenses. We have established a reputation all over the country, and our patrons make out a list of what they they want and send it to us with the money to pay for it. They deal directly with the producer and save more than half their money besides getting trees and plants true to name of the quality they pay for. We have received numerous commendations of *our method* of doing business, the following being a sample of the same which speaks for itself. Mr. J. S. Wyckoff, Simcoe, Ont., says: "I could not buy the same lot from agents here for less than \$20.00 that cost me but \$6.60 including 20 per cent. duties besides express charges, as sent by you. You can rest assured that when I want more you shall have my order."

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT FARMS.

Much good work is done in this age by experimental farms, where different varieties of Fruits and Seeds are tested, and the worthless varieties discarded, instead of being distributed among hundreds of thousands of bread winning toilers, one of the most notables of which is that conducted by the *Rural New Yorker*. There are many nurseries that propagate plants, vines and trees, the fruit of which they have never seen; therefore they do not know what to discard or what to retain, or what to recommend to their patrons as being profitable. Our fruit farm of 134 acres is practically an experimental farm. We plant for market purposes nearly all the varieties of fruit we offer to our patrons. We test thoroughly every new fruit offered, discarding everything unworthy of cultivation. Thus our patrons may feel confident that the varieties we offer in our Catalogue have been put to the test and found worthy of cultivation, though some may do better in one locality than another. In the case of new fruits offered for the first time, introduced by other nurseries, we offer them simply on their merits, without claiming to have tested them.

PRESERVE THIS CATALOGUE—ITS HINTS MAY SAVE YOU MUCH MONEY.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICES OF FRESH BERRIES.

During the past two years we have noticed a continuous advance in the price of most small fruits. This has been owing in part to the immense canning and evaporating establishments that have everywhere sprung up like mushrooms. But there are other causes for the advance. This is comparatively a new country and a majority of the people have eaten to live instead of living to eat. In other words they have been satisfied with the plainest diet, and the majority knew little of the delights furnished by the fruits of the garden. Gradually they become accustomed to place the Strawberry, the Raspberry, the Grape, etc., on their tables by the side of their pork and cabbage. The habit of fruit eating once formed increases rapidly. Now not only the farmer and the retired villager enjoy these delicacies, but the day laborers and mechanics also. But there are numerous large towns in every county not supplied by local fruit growers, the supply having to be shipped in from a distance. Here are offered grand openings for young fruit growers. These villages will consume a larger amount of fruit than the most credulous would believe, and the open country also consumes its quota.

A GOOD SEASON FOR STRONG PLANTS.

While we hear complaints from almost every part of the country, of severe drouths that prevented the increase and development of plants, we have been favored with a season unusually adapted for the propagation and development of remarkably strong and well rooted plants. This is especially the case with our specialties the James Vick and Manchester Strawberries, Tyler and Souhegan Raspberries, of which we have a large stock, and solicit correspondence from large planters and dealers. We call attention to our one year old Standard Pears. It is seldom such are offered for the reason they can be held over the year at trifling cost. But an entire block having been dug to clear the ground enables us to offer at a low price. These Pears are largely Bartlett, but include many varieties. Parties from a distance desiring Apple trees will find our one and two year old sizes very desirable.

BEGIN NOW.—It is said that the infernal regions are paved with good intentions. What do good intentions amount to if not carried into effect? I know of men who intend to plant orchards and



BIDWELL.

fruit gardens next Spring. I know they will not do it. They have intended to begin this important work each year for many seasons, but when the time for planting comes, always have some excuse for putting it off. Year by year they saw their neighbors' orchards of apples, pears and cherries rapidly approaching the bearing age, beautifying and adding great value to their farms. They saw their neighbors' gardens bearing the delicious strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, and confidently expected *next season* to set about the long delayed work of planting fruits. But the next season brought the same excuses and forgetfulness. I appeal to you, my friend, to begin at once to plant fruit. Get the trees, the plants, the vines planted, and on their way toward bearing their luscious burdens. Begin now; don't put it off. Now is the time. Don't deceive yourself and deprive your family of these healthful luxuries by longer delays. Send us an order early in February or March. Get your wife and the girls and boys to help you make your selection. This done the struggle is over, and the prospect for an abundance of fruit secured.

STRAWBERRIES.

HOW TO PLANT.—For matted rows plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18 inches, cultivating only one way, permitting the runners to take root, which they will do without urging. This method is as simple as eating peach pie, and no one can fail unless he has applied too much fresh manure, or his soil is infested with white grubs, which work worst in sandy soil. By this method the plants protect themselves, and while the berries are not the largest, there are plenty. For hill culture plant 18 inches each way and cut off all runners. Plants then stool out, and give a fine show of the largest fruit, but more often failure attends this method with the novice. I advise instead that you plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18 inches, and train your plants to grow not nearer together than six inches, but this requires attention. Any soil that will produce corn or potatoes will produce strawberries. Plants are more safely set in Spring, but often with success in the Fall. Put the plants in a pail with water enough to cover the roots, and take each out as wanted—not dropping them along in the row to lie

in the wind. Set the plants as deep as they grew before, in no case covering the crown. The roots should be set out in fan shape, and the earth pressed firmly about them. For garden, to be kept in hills, plant one foot apart each way. Plant as early in the Spring as the soil will work well.

THE JAMES VICK STRAWBERRY.

There are few new varieties of fruits that have gained so favorable a reputation through the country, in so short a time as has the James Vick Strawberry. It has been tested in almost every State in the Union to a limited extent, and we receive most gratifying reports of its conduct. Having tested it ourselves, under the most trying and varied circumstances, we feel safe in recommending it to friends and patrons, for either home or market purposes. It has many remarkable features to commend it.

Its excellent quality, remarkable vigorous growth and perfect blossoms requiring no other plants near by to perfect its fruit.

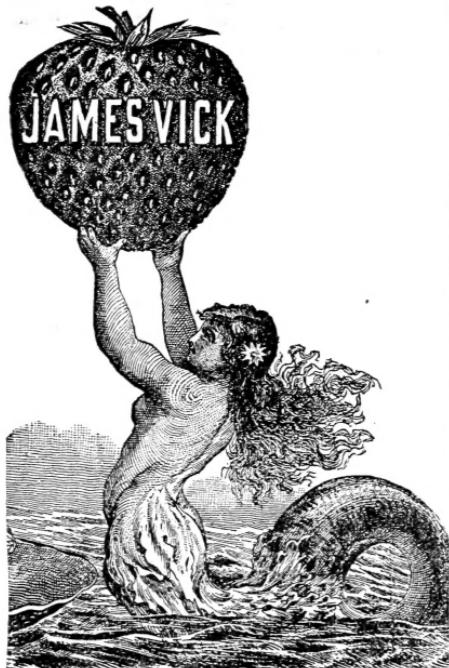
Its beautiful, glossy crimson color, uniformly fine shape and firmness of berry (which enables it to be shipped to distant markets) are desirable characteristics. We never saw a white-tipped strawberry among them.

Its peculiar ability to remain on the vines many days (often a week) after ripening, without decay, continuing in good marketable condition, is a marked characteristic, which, if it had no other, would make it a valuable market berry. This will be appreciated by all market growers whose berry pickings are delayed by storms, insufficient help strikes and other contingencies; and will also be useful to the household in furnishing a continuous supply of a much-desired delicacy.

While not so large a berry as the Sharpless it is more uniform in size and shape and makes a handsome show in market. As Secretary Reynolds says there were no enormously large specimens, and no small, but all large.

Its productiveness is unequalled by any berry we have ever tested and the vigor of the plant is such that we have never seen it injured by bearing its





immense crops. It produces well under any method of culture, in hills, matted rows, high culture, or poor culture. It produces young plants freely however, but if they become too thickly matted you will not secure the best results.

It has been the custom of introducers of new fruits to test them on highly manured and otherwise specially prepared soil. We have pursued directly the opposite method in testing new strawberries. In conformity with this custom we have grown the James Vick on unmanured, ordinary field soil, with common field culture. The plantation of Vick strawberries that created such enthusiasm among our leading promologists who visited our fruit farm was treated in this manner.

HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE STRAWBERRY.

On the rocky shore of the Missouri river, a seedling strawberry sprang up, uncared for and unseen until discovered by Judge Miller, who removed it to more congenial soil, where, in spite of floods, burning suns, arctic frosts, and prolonged droughts, it gave promise of great value. The severity of the Missouri climate is remarkable. Mr. Miller states that one day the thermometer may mark far below zero, and the next day be so warm that the grasshoppers will be out sunning themselves. Aside from the severity of the climate, the Missouri would frequently overflow its banks and completely submerge the beds of this seedling. Notwithstanding it survived all these trials and yielded bountiful harvests. At the Philadelphia meeting of the American Promological Society, the writer was asked, why our artist represented mer-

maids holding the James Vick Strawberry above the waves?

Our explanation is, that this illustration was intended as a poetical version of the flooding of the plants by the Missouri river, and their remarkable survival which was fancifully attributed to the protection of the water nymphs. Mr. Miller subsequently placed this strawberry with us for introduction, which we did, after giving it a thorough trial on our grounds. We planted it on muck, on clay, on loam, and sandy soils on all of which it appeared to do equally well. There is no city in the United States where more experienced and distinguished promologists dwell than at Rochester, N. Y. That the James Vick Strawberry should excite their enthusiasm and receive their commendations, has done much to give this variety its present prominence.

Grown in hills with runners cut, the James Vick often yields us a quart of berries from one hill at a single picking, and from a single row a trifle over one hundred feet long, grown between two rows of bearing grape vines, the roots of which must have met beneath the strawberry plants, were picked two bushels at one picking. Our artist has in illustrations, facetiously pictured the satisfaction of the individuals who gathered these remarkable yields. We have seen plants of this strawberry, the roots of which were more than half exposed by the cultivator, that ripened large and handsome berries. We have never known this variety to fail to yield well on our grounds, no matter what the soil or method of culture. Our pickers are always glad to be set at work on the Vick plantations, as they fill their baskets much quicker there, than from that of any other variety we ever cultivated.

WHAT OTHERS SAY ABOUT IT.

At the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia, the James Vick was commended as follows: The James Vick was next called. Mr. Green said its size had never been correctly shown in any illustration. He never had seen leaf blight on it; thought it surpassed all new varieties he had in productiveness; berry firm and of good color. Dr. Hexamer said: "The fruit stands up well; it has desirable qualities for shipping, is firm and of fair market quality; not high flavored; not as acid as Wilson, exceedingly prolific, none more so. He regards it as a distinct variety." It has exceptionally strong roots and fine foliage in Maryland. Mr. Hape had not fruited it yet, but finds no rust on the foliage. Mr. Strong, of Massachusetts, and Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, regard it as promising. It had fruited three years with Mr. Hale, of Connecticut; foliage heavy; no signs of injury; berries uniform; often shows up well after shipping; quality good. He considers it valuable for market unless large berries are required. Mr. Gibbs said it had not yet been fruited in Minnesota; but he thought it a promising variety which had come to stay. Mr. Williams, of New Jersey, regarded it as a plant of healthy growth and a promising sort. Others mentioned it with favor.

W. C. Dumphrey, Battle Creek, Mich., says: I think the James Vick is all you claim for it. Every plant lived and showed fruit. This has been a bad season for vines, but the James Vick has stood it the best of any kind I have

E. Y. Teas, says: Vick plants sent by you bore better by half the season set, than Manchester home-grown, and more vigorous with same care.

Geo. J. Kellogg, Janesville, Wis., says: James Vick and Piper are the two most healthy varieties of fifty kinds that I have, and took first prizes at our State strawberry exhibition.

Buy your Vick Strawberry Plants where you can be sure of getting them true to name.



"Oh, my! A quart from a single plant of the James Vick Strawberry."

Thomas Meehan says in the *Gardener's Monthly* of the James Vick Strawberry: This new variety is credited with being an abundant bearer. A correspondent informs us that one average plant on his grounds at Rochester yielded one hundred and eighty berries. Eminent pomologists in whom we have confidence, praise this new seedling, remarking especially on its productiveness.

Report of P. C. Reynolds, Secretary of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society.

We first saw the fruit growing on a few rows of plants transplanted the previous Autumn, and which appeared to be under a good state of cultivation. These plants showed much vigor, had made a strong growth, and were remarkably well loaded with fruit, for plants that had grown so short a time. In adjoining rows were plants of Manchester and Bidwell, set at the same time, and the new berry compared very favorably with either, both in growth of plants and yield of fruit. We do not think the statement "that the new berry showed twice the fruit of either Bidwell or Manchester, and more vigor of plant," was exaggerated.

Thence we proceeded twenty-five or thirty rods to another plantation of perhaps a quarter of an acre. The general appearance of this was not highly creditable to the cultivator. It was pretty well filled with grass, weeds and thistles. It did not present that appearance of clean, mellow, high culture that we all delight in seeing. The strawberry plants growing upon it were not confined to hills, nor yet to narrow, regular rows, but spread out in irregular patches, the plants struggling with grass and weeds for existence and subsistence, notwithstanding which they were of good, strong growth, and were heavily laden with berries.

One of the first things that struck us in looking upon the fruit, next to numbers, was uniformity in size. There were no enormously large specimens, and no small, but all large. The color was bright, deepening from scarlet in those just coloring, to crimson in those fully ripe. The form is nearly round with a slight tendency to conical. A milk-pan full of these berries which had just been picked on another plantation which we visited the next day, were a fine sight to behold! All large, bright, handsome, no need of topping off.

Now, as to the quality of the berry. Eaten when it first reddens it has quite a sharp acid taste, modified by the presence of a large proportion of sugar, reminding you of sour fruit preserved in sugar; it gives it a lively flavor, very different from the dull sour of many kinds of strawberries. Now, select one that has assumed a crimson hue, and the sugar has so gained upon the acid as to give you quite a sweet, sprightly, high-flavored berry—a berry of which you could eat many without their pulling upon the sense.

Try Beebe's Golden Raspberry. It is a novelty, and has many valuable characteristics.

The next day we visited another plantation of the same strawberry in this city. There the plants had the disadvantage of growing between rows of grapes, but they were well cultivated, clean, free from runners, growing on stooled hills. The show of fruit was enough to awaken a smile of pleasure in an anchorite, that Nature can and will produce so bountifully of a fruit so delicious. There were no omissions, no vacancies. Fruit stems were plentiful and every berry fully developed. We can neither expect nor ask Nature to do more in the way of fruitfulness than she had done with that strawberry.

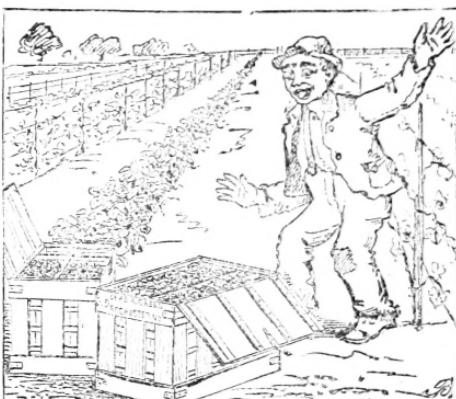
John J. Thomas says (June 9th): "It out-blossoms and out-grows anything I have on my grounds." (Fruit not ripe then.) Later he reports that after losing two-thirds of his crop he picked the James Vick at the rate of *eighty bushels to the acre* at one picking, and there were *more green berries left on the plants than had been picked*. The *Rural New Yorker* says one plant produced 283 blossoms this season on the rural experimental grounds. (Not ripe at that date.) Later it reports that from the four plants of Vick planted last August, they picked 368 mature berries, or 97 per plant, from plants set out only ten months previous.

Please accept my congratulations on behalf of James Vick Strawberry. It is the greatest bearer I ever saw.—Daniel Perry, Oswego, N. Y.

The Messrs. Glen Brothers, of Rochester, N. Y., large dealers in nursery stock, employing a large number of agents and conducting an exceedingly successful business, were here July 5th expressly to see the Vick. They said it surpassed anything they had seen this season—a bad season, all acknowledgement. They were so well pleased with its productiveness, etc., they at once proposed to offer it to their patrons.

Messrs. Frank Vick and E. H. Vick came out July 8th to see if the Vick Strawberry continued to exhibit the remarkable characteristics it did the year previous. The berries were over-ripe, many having been on the vines ripe for over two weeks. They expressed themselves satisfied that it had maintained its former remarkable record.

Mr. T. C. Robinson, the enterprising nurseryman from Owen Sound, Canada, spent the day with us July 5th, coming expressly to see the Vick in full fruit. On his way through Canada he saw the Vick fruiting and reports: "James Vick had made the most luxuriant, rampant growth you could imagine. Figuratively the matted rows seemed as thick with plants as hairs on a dog's back, and Mr. Little had taken up a remarkable



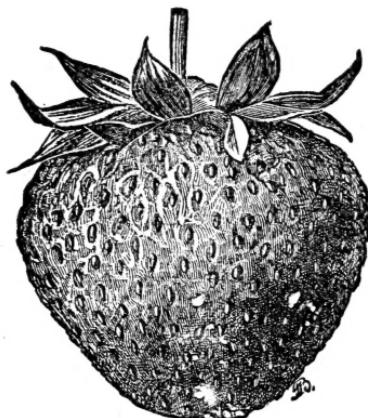
"Hello, Yiu-I'm pickin' fur bushels of the Vick Strawberry from this 'ere row, a little more'n 100 feet long."

number of plants from the edges of the row, which must have hurt the roots. How could a variety bear under such circumstances? Yet there it was attempting to bear twice as much as any other sort in the garden. Mr. Little thought it certainly could never mature the crop, and I thought so too, yet those that had ripened were of the excellent average size seen on your place."

As regards the James Vick, the plant is all that can be desired, a strong and healthy grower, and if I had known its value in this respect I might have had 10,000 plants from the dozen you sent me in June of 1882. It took constant hoeing to keep it within bounds. The fruit is medium in size and plenty of it. Fruit-stems strong and long—the best for keeping berries off the ground (except Boone and Garfield), and the best shipping berry on my grounds, with the exception of the Mrs. Garfield. In further acquaintance with the James Vick I may report further victory for it.—John Little, Horticulturist, Ontario, Canada.

OTHER VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Manchester (P.)—This variety has proved of great value on our place. The plant is exceedingly vigorous and bears enormous crops of large, fine shaped berries. We have planted this variety more largely than any other with the exception of the James Vick, which is sufficient evidence of our faith in it. While not so firm as the James Vick, it will bear shipment better than most varieties. We have a large plantation in which we planted first five rows of James Vick Strawberries, next five rows Manchester, next five rows James Vick, next five rows Manchester, and so on to the end. We have another plantation in which are planted five rows of Manchester alternating with three rows of Bidwell. The only defect we saw in the Manchester was a slight tendency to leaf-blight, whilst the James Vick remained free from such tendency. But the Manchester has never blighted enough to prevent its bearing fine crops of large fruit. We have thought that with the James Vick for distant shipment and the Manchester for near-by markets we could dispense with all other varieties. We have a large stock of plants of the Manchester, and invite correspondence from large planters and dealers. Price 30 cents per 12; 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000.



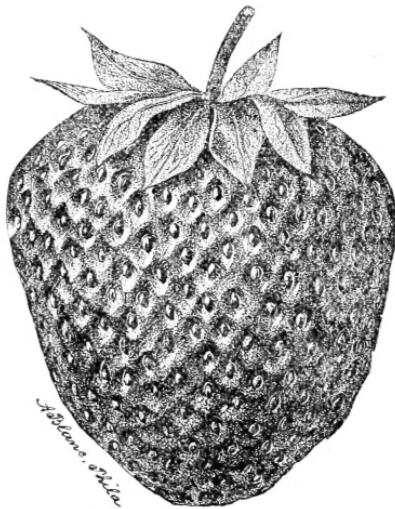
MANCHESTER.

Bidwell—This variety has done well with us both in hills and rows, but where the plants are too thickly matted it will not succeed, and we may as well state here that no variety will succeed where the plants are as thick as the grass in the meadow. Berry large and of superior quality. Plant remarkably vigorous and healthy. Price 30 cents per 12; 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

If you want cheap poor plants, don't send to us for them. The best are none too good.

Piper's Seedling—This variety has made the most remarkable growth of any on our place. One of the largest strawberry growers of the country says of this variety: "It produces a heavy crop of fine, large, globular berries, of rich dark red color and fine quality. This berry has been tested for some years, and now, without the slightest pushing or advertising, is coming to the front as a very promising market variety."

J. T. Lovett says of this variety: "A berry whose merits have been singularly overlooked. For a long time fruit growers have been in need of a large and productive strawberry that ripens early and is firm. In the Piper we have such a berry, and it is the only one to my knowledge that unites these four desirable qualities." This variety was highly recommended to us by O. B. Galusha, President of the Illinois Horticultural Society who has fruited it largely for several years. He considers it one of the most valuable varieties before the public, adding, I have planted it more largely for market than all other varieties combined. *The Fruit Recorder* says: "Wonderfully productive, oblong to conical, medium to large, dark rich scarlet and delicious. A grand good berry here."—Hale Bros., Connecticut. Price 50c. per 12; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1,000.



DANIEL BOONE.

Daniel Boone (P.)—Matthew Crawford has grown this variety a number of years, and thus modestly speaks of it: "Very large, elongated, conical, with a slight neck, sometimes broadly conical, but never mis-shaped; clear red, firm, and of good quality; plant of large size, a strong, vigorous grower and very prolific; it combines in a high degree the qualities of a profitable market berry, and I think will become a favorite wherever known." Mr. T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, says: "Daniel Boone has fruited finely on plants of last Spring's setting. It gives indications of great productiveness. Fruit of more than medium size, dark crimson, glossy, ovate necked, firm, juicy, sub-acid, excellent. I regard it as very promising." Mr. John Little, a noted fruit grower of Ontario, Canada, says: "The Daniel Boone has borne an abundant crop of large to very large handsome berries. I have fruited it for three years and every year like it better. I have tested all the new comers so far, and for productiveness large size, beauty of berry and continuing long in bearing, there is none to compare with the Daniel Boone for medium crop. Thirty berries of the Daniel Boone filled a Disbrow quart basket heaped up like a cone. You may recommend it with all confidence. Price \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

Big Bob (P.)—Claimed to be a large, fine flavored berry. We do not know enough about it to recommend it. Price 40c. per 12; \$1 per 100.

Sucker State—This variety has attracted a good deal of attention at the West as a market berry. Price 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Old Iron-clad, or Phelps' Seedling—Claimed to be of enormous size, firm, early and prolific. Price, 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

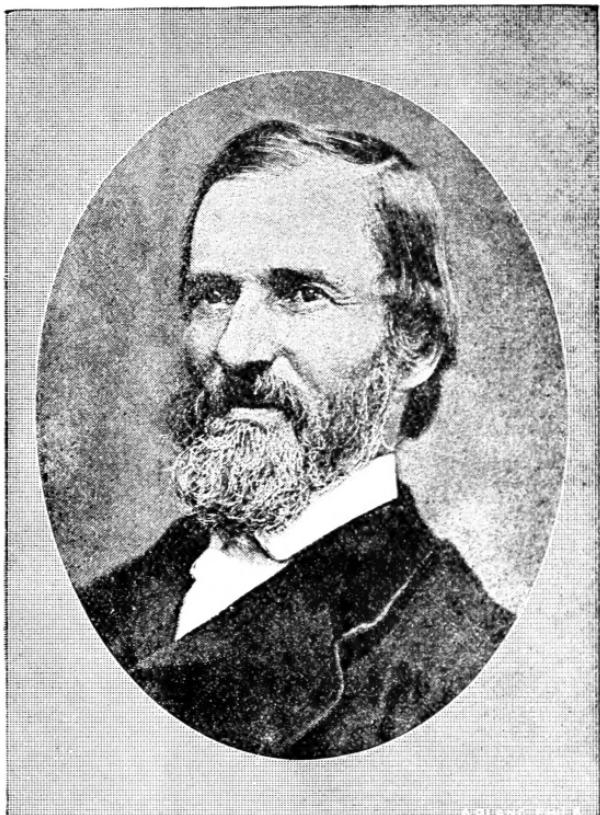
Lacon—Plant makes very large stools and is exceedingly productive. Fruit medium size, very acid. Price, 75c per 12; \$3 per 100.

Mrs. Garfield—A seedling of Crescent, said to be superior to that variety, with more robust plant, larger berries, and better quality for table or shipping. It is early and has a perfect blossom. Price, \$2 per 12; \$10 per 100.

Prince of Berries—Fine quality. Price, \$2 per 12; \$12 per 100.

Atlantic—Originated in New Jersey, on sandy soil similar to that from whence came the Manchester. The plants as seen there were vigorous and healthy, and showed much better than Kentucky growing by the side of them; were heavily laden with medium to large berries of good quality, of bright crimson color. Price, \$2 per 12; \$10 per 100.

Nigh's Superb—“Is a vigorous growing plant, very much like Crescent Seedling in habit. The blossoms are perfect. It begins ripening with Wilson's Albany and continues in fruit five to



“I am the originator of the James Vick Strawberry. It is now being offered to the public through Green's Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.”

SAMUEL MILLER, Montgomery Co., Missouri.

is superb. It is the most delicious flavored I have ever tasted,” says William Parry. Price, 50 cents per 12; \$1.50 per 100.

Sharpless—Largest size. Price, 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Warren—Price, 35c per 12; \$1 per 100.

Wilson's Albany—Price; 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Lenigs White—Plant healthy and vigorous. Fruit of the highest quality. Needs good culture. Price, 30c per 12; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

Vineland—A valuable late variety. Price, 30c per 12; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1,000.

Valuable old varieties, too well known to require description.

Capt. Jack—Productive. Price, 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Windsor Chief (P)—Price 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Chas. Downing—Fine quality. Price 30c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent (P)—Productive. Price, 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Cumberland Triumph—Large. Price, 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

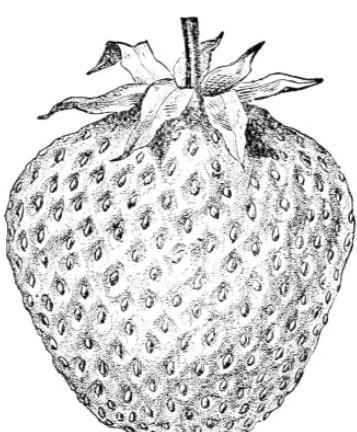
Finch's Prolific—Price, 35c per 12; \$1 per 100.

Jersey Queen—Price, 30c per 12; \$1 per 100.

Kentucky—Very late. Price, 30c per 12; 75c per 100; \$4 per 1,000.

Mt. Vernon—Late. Price, 30c per 12; 75c per 100.

Primo—40c per 12; 75c per 100.



MRS. GARFIELD.

eight days longer; color, bright scarlet, and always evenly ripened. The fruit is remarkably uniform, and with its peculiar shape and bright glossy color, is very attractive. In size it averages larger than Wilson, and the quality

CAP RASPBERRIES.

Beebe's Golden—This is a cap variety propagating from tips originating in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where it is a great favorite, as the following testimonials would indicate.

"I have seen the Beebe's Golden in bearing for three years and know it to be a great bearer of large fine flavored fruit. We have used them almost every day during the picking season in preference to others. Have used them fresh and canned; our boarders all liked them. We have just opened a can that has been put up for a long time that are splendid." D. T. HARRIS, Proprietor of Fern Island House, Fern Island, N. Y.

I have known Beebe's Golden since it first originated, and have seen it every year in fruiting, and have never seen a twig Winter-killed. The fruit is very large and prolific, producing more fruit than any variety I have ever seen.

F. A. TEED,
Attorney and Justice of the Peace.

M. Q. Walters, Cassadaga, N. Y., says: I have watched the Golden Prolific with interest ever since it first originated; the bush is much larger than any black cap I have seen, and stands the coldest winters without injury. A sure bearer, never failing when the black caps have been almost ruined by the drought. The berries are of very large size and delicious flavor. They are a solid berry and a first-class shipper.

It will bear twice as much fruit as the Doolittle. It never Winter-kills. J. P. FISHER.

It is the best Raspberry grown; it will bear double the fruit of any variety I have ever seen.

E. L. GRISWOLD.

Send me two bushels of Raspberries on Monday and two bushels on Thursday, until the season is over. Send the Golden Prolific Raspberries. Set your own price. C. G. COLTMAN, Tidioute, Pa.

Col. Williston Phillips, of the Cassadaga hotel, states that he has used Beebe's Golden, fresh and canned; a large and fine flavored berry. My boarders have often spoken of them in the highest of terms as the best.

Theo. C. Alden has used Beebe's Golden, a large fine flavored berry and a favorite. It is a late raspberry, and fills the gap between early raspberries and blackberries.

R. King, Cassadaga, N. Y., says: I am 80 years old and have seen a great many varieties of Raspberries, but I have never seen so large a bush, so great a bearer of large, good flavored and good shipping berries as Beebe's Golden.

We are prepared to supply the trade. Price \$2 per 12; \$10 per 100; \$80 per 1,000. Nurserymen should send for wholesale price.

SOUHEGAN AND TYLER BLACK CAPS WILL PLEASE YOU.



BEEBE'S GOLDEN.

Gregg—All who saw Gregg on our grounds in bearing considered it a sight worth going a long way to see. This is a little larger than any other variety, and it seems that it must be difficult to improve it for productiveness, size and vigor. It is very late and does not come into competition with other kinds, is very firm, and valuable for shipping and drying. It is not so juicy and sweet as Souhegan or Tyler. As Gregg and the earlier varieties are now so low in price, we do not quote Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, and Thornless, but can furnish if desired. Price, 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1,000.

Ohio—A very hardy and productive variety, ripens between the earliest and latest. It is a seedling of Doolittle, and is very popular where known. It has great endurance, bearing longer in the same patch than most others. For market and drying it is valuable. Several prominent Rochester authorities went to see the Ohio in bearing and reported it as giving splendid results. While not widely disseminated it is grown by a few on a very large scale for evaporating, and is no experiment. A reliable



GREGG BLACK CAP.

grower writes: "I have the Gregg and all the new and old varieties. I have raised them all side by side. The Ohio will yield one-third more than any of them. These are no berry equal to it for drying. It is very firm and solid. It takes only $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts to make a pound of dried fruit. I don't believe you can find a berry that will beat it." Price, 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$12 per 1,000.



THE OHIO.

Caroline—A yellow cap, said to be a hybrid between Brinkle's Orange and the old Yellow Cap. The canes are exceedingly hardy, vigorous growers and immensely productive. The berries are medium to large, more salmon than yellow in color, and of fine quality, approaching Brinkle's Orange in value for the home garden. This is the yellow Raspberry for all who do not care to give Winter protection, and I think is destined to become a popular variety for the home garden. Price, 50c per 12; \$2.00 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster, Davison's Thornless (all superseded by the varieties previously described), we can furnish at prices made known on application. Nurserymen and large planters should send for a wholesale price list.

Shaffer's Colossal—While this does not properly belong with this class of berries, it being of a brownish red color, we place it here because it is a cap that propagates from the tips (not producing suckers), and requires the same culture as black caps. This is our own berry, we having introduced it two years ago. We claimed then that it was the largest and most vigorous Raspberry known. This claim has been sustained by its record in every part of the country so far as heard from. Further than this, it has gained the reputation of being the most productive of all Red Raspberries, and among the most hardy. We could fill this entire Catalogue with recommendations of Shaffer's Colossal from the most reliable growers but have not space to spare. At the American Pomological Meeting at Philadelphia it was spoken of as follows:

Mr. Saul says it is one of the best of that class, Dr. Hape sells them very readily, and it was considered very valuable generally; a little sour, but excellent with plenty of sugar, superior for canning; very productive. Mr. Lyon, Dr. Hexamer, George W. Campbell and others spoke in favor of it.

Mr. F. R. Palmer, of Muskingum county, Ohio, writes to the *Ohio Farmer* as follows:

Shaffer's Colossal, a new red berry, does not sucker, but propagates by tips, like the black caps; is a strong grower, entirely hardy and enormously productive, on three years trial with us. The fruit is of the largest size, a little tart, but rich and spicy; entirely free from that insipid sweet so objectionable to many people, in some of the red varieties. It will yield more bushels than any other red berry we ever saw; and indeed has so favorably impressed us that we shall plant more acres of it next Spring than of any other variety except the Gregg. It is the Red Raspberry for the farmer's garden, as it does not sprout from the root and run all over the garden.

"The giant Raspberry Shaffer is now ripe. It is truly colossal in every way—it is huge! It occurred to me that it would be fine when cooked, so I prepared as for canning. Dreams of ambrosial fruits! I did not suppose a Raspberry, fixed in what way you may, could be so rich and delicious. I am of the opinion that Shaffer has come to stay, it



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.

is so large and productive."—*John T. Lovett.*
Shaffer's Colossal, a new purple cap variety, is worthy of mention, being of the best quality and immense size. It has the advantage of being a cap variety, which in a small garden is of some account, saving room and care, as most red varieties increase from the root immoderately.—*D. E. Hoxie, Hampshire county, Mass.*

J. H. Hale of Connecticut: Among the Raspberries, Gregg, Souhegan, Cuthbert and Shaffer are specially commended for their value. Other and newer sorts of high promise have received as yet a limited trial.

The Wayne County Evaporating Company say they were offered ten cents per quart for all they can grow for five years by a canning house, but they declined as they can do better. They will plant ten acres more this season.

Matthew Crawford, the well-known Strawberry raiser of Ohio, says the Shaffer stands at the head for size and productiveness.

Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry is a prodigy for growth and productiveness. I prefer the fruit to the Cuthbert or any other Red Raspberry. It has an agreeable acid, giving it character which the red berry usually. Yours truly, E. Baldwin, in *The Recorder.*

Fruited two bushels of Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry; have taken off berries one inch in diameter; average size three-fourths and seven-eights of an inch. It is also a heavy bearer.—*Canadian Horticulturist.*

Dr. H. Schroeder, Bloomington, Ills., writes us as follows: "If you have committed any sins they are forgiven through the introduction of the Shaffer Colossal Raspberry. Those roots you sent me by mail last year are in full bearing now—cluster after cluster of large, full crimson berries, from twelve to twenty berries to the cluster. The canes are the most vigorous I ever saw. I say good luck to you and to the Shaffer Colossal."

C. W. Dearbone, Oakland, Cal., says of the Shaffer: "It is a delightful cross between the two, having the delicious flavor of the black caps with the pleasant acidity and refreshing juiciness of the variety. Black caps are little grown in this State, the dry climate being unfavorable to their production. I believe the Shaffer will give us a perfect substitute for them. I am delighted with it and shall thoroughly test its adaptability to our climate."

Price, per 12, 75c; per 100, \$3.00.

JAMES VICK AGAIN.

We received the following from the George A. Stone nursery, Rochester, N. Y.:

"Dear Sir—I saw the James Vick to-day at Rochester. It would certainly seem to possess *all desirable qualities*. It is very prolific, firm of texture and of fine flavor."

George S. Wales, the Bannockburn nurseryman, said he had seen nothing equal to the James Vick.

Ex-President W. C. Barry: "The most promising of all the new strawberries I have tested."

Vick's Magazine says: Its merits as a prolific and profitable strawberry are pretty well established. The James Vick Strawberry created quite a sensation in the vicinity of Rochester the past season, and apparently it is the most prolific variety ever introduced. The average size is large, its color bright scarlet, turning to crimson, and the quality is good.

The unanimous sentiment of the fruit growers of our recent horticultural meeting was that the James Vick was more promising than all the others together.—*Chas. Hamilton, Ripon, Wis.* (forty years a nurseryman and fruit grower).

If you have not dealt with us, see recommendations on last page from Mayor of Rochester and others. We assume that we need no recommendations from those who have dealt with us.

Dr. Burnett, of LeRoy, N. Y., twelve miles south of us, ordered twelve Vick plants sent him this last Spring. He drove down here July 5th to see the Vick in full fruit, saying that his Vicks, planted this Spring, were loaded with berries, and looked so promising he desired to see them in full bearing.

Mr. O. J. Weeks, of Webster, N. Y., a veteran fruit grower, was at considerable expense coming up to see the Vick July 5th. After seeing it he desired to engage a lot of plants for a market plantation.

John T. Lovett says Vick is as productive as Crescent Seedling, and firmer in texture. Later he says the James Vick has surpassed his expectations, being regular in form and size and enormously productive. Fruit-stalks strong and held well up from the ground, the fruit showing the same property of drying upon the vines when over-ripe instead of softening, as with us. He says it must occupy a high position as profitable market berry. He reports that the plant is perfection in growth and vigor.

The James Vick Strawberry takes the lead of over fifty varieties with me. I never saw such a profusion of bloom and fruit.—*J. H. Haynes, Delphi, Ind.*



BLACK-CAP RASPBERRIES.

Culture—Plant in rows 3x7 feet. Do not plant too deeply—this is a frequent cause of loss—never deeper than two inches, and be careful not to break the tender germ. If broken it will grow, but makes more canes, and gets started later. After the young germ appears above ground no part of the old cane should be left on, as it will bear fruit and enfeeble the plant. Never hoe deeply about young plants. Cultivate often, both ways the first two years, but do not cultivate very deeply, especially near plants, as most small fruits root near the surface.

No pruning is necessary the first year. After years cut off the young canes when two feet high. Then they will branch out and need no stakes—forming a hedge. Trim side branches when too long. For all small fruits prepare soil thoroughly by deep plowing, etc., and the soil should be made fertile. When the old plants have borne four or five years it is often best to plow up and plant fresh fields. Raspberries and blackberries do well in the partial shade of orchards, if the soil is kept rich enough to sustain both the plants and the trees. Plant immediately on arrival or heel them in a shady place.

VARIETIES OF BLACK-CAP RASPBERRIES.

Tyler—This is one of those varieties that have made their own way, quietly, and without commendation to public favor. The demand for it by those who have learned its value has been beyond the ability of any one to supply. We have always been short of plants, though having a good stock early in the season. Second to none in earliness it comes in at the close of the season neck and neck with the Souhegan, and is surpassed by none in all that pertains to a valuable market or home

berry. I have never seen a rusty plant, never saw one with tips Winter-killed, never saw a plant fail to be loaded down with such a grand show of fruit. It would enthuse the laziest boy alive with energy to pitch in to fill his baskets. The bushes thus laden are a beautiful sight. We wish the reader could see our plantation in bearing. Price, 50c per 12; \$1.75 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.



SOUHEGAN BLACK-CAP.

Souhegan—This great black cap has distinguished itself for earliness, productiveness, size, quality, vigor and freedom from rust. Too much can scarcely be said in its favor. We have fruited it for three years and know whereof we speak. The color is bright, glossy black, without bloom. Charles Downing, who had two plants of Souhegan in fruit, writes under date of July 6th, "I am much pleased with the Souhegan, it being quite early, large size, very productive, quite firm, of a deep black color, sweet flavor, and from what little I have seen of it would think it a very promising variety for

market." We shall have a fine stock of Souhegan and shall plant more largely next Spring. Price, 50c per 12; \$1.75 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. **Note**.—The *Tyler* and *Souhegan* are the earliest and hardiest varieties known, and we have never seen any rust among them. Both are seedlings of the Doolittle. We have discarded the Doolittle since the introduction of these two varieties. The rust often destroyed a large portion of the Doolittle plants and it was almost impossible to find a plantation that was not mixed with other varieties.

RED RASPBERRIES.



Culture—This valuable fruit should be planted four feet apart to admit the cultivator both ways between the hills. This method gives an abundance of the finest specimens, and the plants remain productive long on the same soil and not affected by drouth as when in thick hedge rows. In the garden hedge rows are not so objectionable, but no suckers should be permitted outside the rows. For hedge rows plant 2x5 feet. If the rows are trimmed occasionally it will be as handsome as the best hedge—a thing of beauty. The varieties offered are hardy here. Tender sorts like Brinckles 'Orange' are protected by laying canes flat on the ground and covering with a few shovels of soil, which is removed in early Spring. All plants should be set out as early as possible, if in the Spring.

"This is the most delicate in flavor of all the fruits. Even in their rude, wild condition they are the most tender berries that grow along the fences. We used to think that they were fit only for girls to pick and that big hands should do some brawnier work. They come after the Strawberries and are in great contrast with those blond darlings—a sort of mi'd, delicious contrempts, a get-away-in-the-shade hiatus. You cannot eat a Raspberry—it melts away. If you wish an early raspberry that will come to you like your first baby get the *Turner*. The very best early berry is the *Hansell*. The *Cuthbert* comes much later. In a garden which we had was a golden Raspberry—the *Caroline*. It was deliciously sweet and was raised for admiration rather than for big quarts."

"Red Raspberries were grown extensively, as many as sixty bushels having been picked in a day. One season when he had six acres they were sold

"We have a large stock of plants" of *Fay's Prolific Currant*. Gardeners, dealers, and large planters please write to us for supplies. Green's Nursery Co., Box 562, Rochester, N. Y.

by his son who kept a store in Cleveland. On Saturdays Mr. Lodge would get two or three hundred dollars to pay his help, and although he had kept no account—not knowing the prices they brought—he supposed he had received about what was due. A few days after the close of the season he was agreeably surprised to have his son give him \$2,000 Raspberry money in addition to what he had."

Red Raspberries are becoming more popular each year as their desirable qualifications for table and canning become better known. One grower sold \$4,000 worth last season and could have sold many more if he had had them.

Hansel—We are exceedingly hopeful that this will prove all that is claimed. Its strong points appear to be earliness, beauty and firmness. The earliest Red Raspberries bring such fabulous prices this cannot fail to be profitable if it succeeds generally as it promises. As I saw the *Hansel* at Little Silver, it appears to be a good grower with healthy foliage. Though past the fruiting season the bushes were bearing some from canes left on Spring set plants. I was surprised to find the berries averaging so large. Price, \$2 per 12; \$15 per 1,000.

Reliance—A seedling of the Philadelphia, which it resembles, but it is much superior to its parent. It is a strong, healthy grower, hardy and very prolific. The berries are as large as the *Cuthbert*, much firmer and stand up well. I consider it an exceedingly valuable sort for shipping, and for the past two years with me it has borne abundantly and proved the hardiest. Season medium to late. No one can make a mistake in planting this variety, for it is one of the most profitable. It is harder and more

productive than the Cuthbert. Price, 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

Turner (Southern Thornless, Baldwin's Choice)—A vigorous, hardy, productive western variety. Probably the hardiest Red Raspberry in existence, and the best early hardy sort. It is steadily gaining favor all over the country, and is one of the most profitable. Price, 40c per 12; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.

Early Prolific—A very early, hardy and wonderfully productive variety. Plant vigorous, berry medium size and quality. Price, 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

Marvel of Four Seasons, also Belle de Fortenay—Both ever-bearing varieties. Price, 50c per 12; \$2 per 100.

Shaffer's Colossal—See description and price under head of cap varieties.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—This is a great market variety. It holds this position because it possesses every quality that belongs to a first class selling berry. Undoubtedly the most valuable Red Raspberry in cultivation. Has been grown largely for market in different parts of the country for the past eight or ten years, and is fully tested. Berries very large, specimens measuring over three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Of a bright red handsome color, very firm and can be shipped a long distance by rail. Always commands the

highest price in the market. Canes strong, vigorous, healthy, enormously productive, and perfectly hardy, enduring severe cold and extreme heat and drought. Season medium to late, continuing in bearing a long while. These qualities, together with its fair flavor and beautiful appearance, all combine to render it near perfection. Price, 50c per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

Brinckles Orange—The finest in quality of all Raspberries, very large, handsome and productive, but needs to be covered in Winter. Price, \$1.50 per 12.

Lost Rubies—This was our most hardy, productive and profitable variety when grown near Turner and Kirtland, which fertilized it. In recent plantations near Cuthbert it has not done so well, appearing to be affected by its association with other varieties, or the peculiarities of the past two seasons. It is of fine size and superior quality. Price, 50c per 12; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

Marlboro—We are propagating this variety and shall soon have a large stock of plants. All having plants of this variety are bound by contract not to sell any of them before next Fall, when the retail prices will be as follows: Each, \$1; per 6, \$5; per 12, \$9; per 25, \$12.50; per 50, \$18; per 100, \$25. See illustration of Marlboro on front cover.

BLACKBERRIES.

Instructions given for the cultivation of raspberries will apply to blackberries, except that the vines should be planted further apart. For field culture we plant the rows eight feet apart. Tender varieties should not be cultivated late in the Fall. During a recent visit to Michigan we were shown a patch apparently 75x150 feet, from which had been sold \$150 worth of blackberries. Mr. E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor, Mich., showed us an acre of Snyders, from which he sold \$600 worth of berries the past season.

Stone's Hardy—We have had this hardy variety growing here for several years. It is the hardiest, productive and of fine quality. The Snyder has been the standard for hardiness, but in some localities the Snyder winter-kills, therefore we welcome Stone's Hardy. The originator thus speaks of it. "It is the universal opinion that the Hardy is more productive and better in quality than the Snyder. It is an upright and vigorous grower; the wood is stocky, short jointed, ripens early, turns dark red and is very hardy. The berry is black and glossy when ripe and has a delicious flavor. It commences to ripen its fruit about five days later than the Snyder and continues bearing ten days longer; the fruit is well protected by the thick, healthy foliage." J. S. Stickney says Stone's Hardy by the side of Snyder appears more productive. He has great confidence in Snyder, but more in Stone's Hardy. He reports the quality better than Snyder. President J. M. Smith says: "If the bushes sent are a fair sample, they must indeed be a show worth seeing. All agree that the quality of Stone's Hardy is excellent." Price, \$1 per 12; \$4 per 100.

Wachusett Thornless—Some who know it well will use no other variety. Canes of strong growth with few spines or thorns, entirely hardy, and under high and careful culture productive. It is not adapted to thin, light soils, and will not succeed with the slovenly culture too often given the Blackberry. Of special

value as an amateur berry of the north. It begins ripening in mid-season, and continues a long time in fruit. Price, 60c per 12; \$2 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

Early Harvest—Mr. Parker Earle, President of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, writes of it as follows: "It has been ripening for eight days, the first few berries have been picked on the 12th inst. (June). I never saw a bigger load of fruit on plants of their size. The berry is only medium in size, is long in form, is tender to the center, and is of good flavor. It is perfect flowered, as there is no other variety nearer to it than thirty rods; but its great merit is its earliness. I cannot compare it with the Wilson's Early, because our field of that kind was entirely killed. But we made our first shipment of Wilsons last year on June the 14th.

Agawam—A very early, hardy, fine flavored variety that has given grand results at Rochester, N. Y., bearing loads of excellent fruit; exceedingly sweet. A strong grower. Price, 60c per 12; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1,000.

Taylor's Prolific—Equally as hard as Snyder, larger and exceedingly productive. Price, 60c per 12; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1,000.

Wallace—This berry attracted my attention by its large size, good quality, productiveness and vigor. It is hardy here. Try it. Price, 75c. per 12; \$3 per 100.

Snyder—Justly a favorite, never failing to produce large crops of good fruit of medium size. The Snyder has done much to popularize the blackberry when tender varieties failed. Price, 50c. per 12; \$1.50 per 100; \$15 per 1,000.

Kittatinny—A magnificent variety where it endures the winters; of the largest size, great vigor and productiveness. It winter-kills here occasionally, but still we plant it. Price, 50c. per 12; \$3 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

In ordering plants, use order sheet. Find it on last page. Fill it out and mail it to us.



and we consider the season about a week later this season than last. *I liked it and considered it valuable.*" Mr. Earle wrote the foregoing in 1881. He now writes that he likes it still better after another year's fruiting. A report has become current that its blossoms are pistillate, but this appears to be entirely erroneous. Thus far the young plants have not proven hardy enough for Rochester Winters. Price, \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

Western Triumph—A variety attracting attention here, where it succeeds remarkably well. Large, hardy, productive, as grown here. Price, \$1 per 12; \$4 per 100.

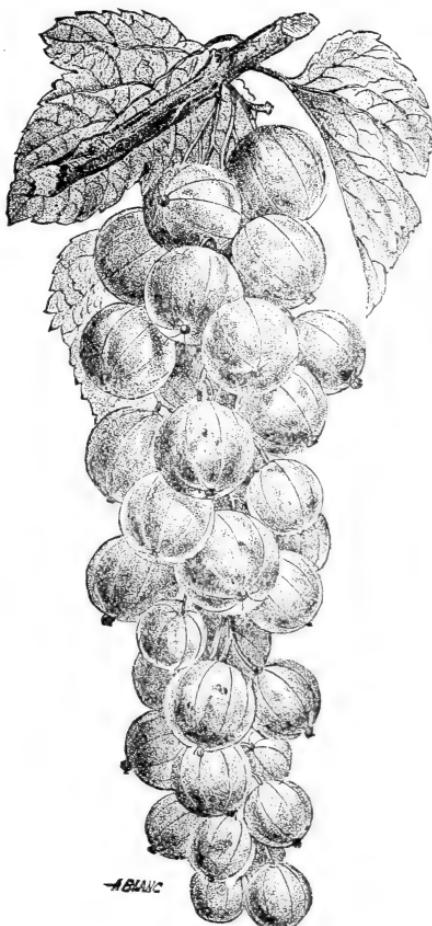
Early Cluster—Price, 75c each; \$7 per 12; \$50 per 100.

Wilson, Jr.—Price, 30c each; \$3 per 12; \$20 per 100.

CURRANTS.

Fay's Prolific—A new variety, introduced in Spring of 1882 for the first time. Color, red. As compared with Cherry Currant, it is claimed that Fay's is equal in size, better in flavor, much less acid, and many times as prolific, and from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick. "Fay's Prolific Currant, we are now enabled to say, proves to be all that was claimed for it. Our specimen was set in the Spring of 1881, it is laden with currants as large as the Cherry Currant, while the berries are notably more uniform in size and racemes longer." *Rural New-Yorker*, July 14, 1883. "This Curr-

rant has, the present season, been tested to a limited extent. It is healthy and a vigorous grower, making, as a general rule, fruit buds under the cover of each leaf. It is very productive, many of the bunches being five and a half inches in length, the upper half inch of the stem being bare, hence easily picked from the bush. The berries hold their size well to the extreme end of the bunch; color, nearly the same as Cherry, Fay's being a shade lighter; flavor is much less acid, while its productiveness is fully twice as great."—*J. B. Rogers*. Price, 50c each; \$5 per 12; \$40 per 100.



FAY'S PROLIFIC.

Lee's Prolific Black Currant—We are highly pleased with the conduct of this currant on our place. It is a profuse bearer of large berries and the quality is superior. We could shut our eyes and imagine we were eating huckleberries. We consider this a decided improvement.

Cherry—Large and beautiful.

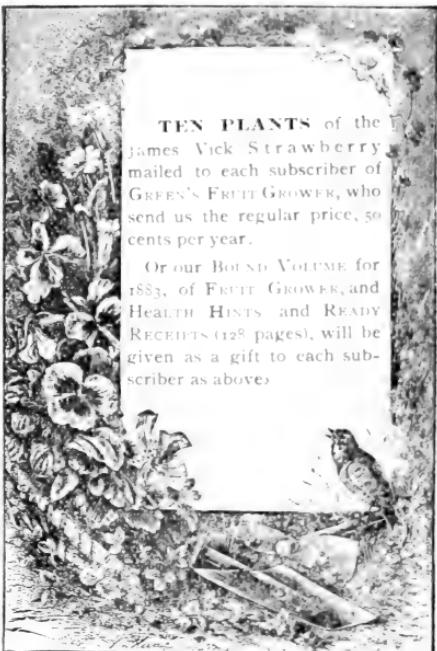
Victoria—Very late, long clusters, and enormously productive.

GOOSEBERRIES—Standard Varieties.

Downing—Large, prolific and fine; very desirable both for home use and market. Very scarce. \$1 per dozen; \$10 per 100.

Houghton's Seedling—Small to medium; roundish oval; pale red; sweet, tender. Plants spreading, slender; very productive; free from rust. 75c. per dozen; \$4 per 100.

Smith's Improved—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; excellent quality; bush the habit of Houghton's Seedling, being moderately vigorous with slender branches, and excessively productive. Price \$1 per dozen; 7 per 100.



PRICES OF CURRENTS.	1 YEAR OLD.		2 YEARS OLD.	
	DOZ.	100.	DOZ.	100.
Black Naples.....	\$ 40	\$ 2 50	\$ 60	\$ 3 50
CHERRY.....	50	3 00	75	4 00
LEE'S PROLIFIC.....	75	4 00	100	5 00
VERSAILLES.....	50	3 00	75	4 00
VICTORIA.....	50	3 00	75	4 00
WHITE GRAPE.....	50	3 50	75	4 50

FRUITS

GARDEN

For the ORCHARD and

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, a Journal devoted to all that is DELICIOUS and BEAUTIFUL in Rural Life. The *Rural New Yorker* says: "The editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER has written some of the most forcible, pregnant little articles we have ever read." We aim to make it sprightly and entertaining as well as instructive. HINTS ON FRUIT CULTURE, is another publication, 32 pages, the illustrations costing over \$200. 40,000 copies published. Send for sample copy of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, also for HINTS ON FRUIT CULTURE. Both free. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Box 562, Rochester, N. Y.

GRAPEs.



INEXPENSIVE GRAPE ARBOR.

A GRAPE ARBOR.

Expensive trellis for grapes is not necessary. Single stakes are sufficient for securing fruit. But about the home grounds trellis and arbors may be made exceedingly attractive. In front of our office we built an arbor as shown in the illustration, which is a thing of great beauty when clothed with the foliage of the grape vine. And the rich purple clusters of fruit add much to the structure as Fall approaches. This arbor is the coolest place on the fruit-farm, and is a great resort for old and young. It is constructed of 27 poles (cut from the thickets in the woods) 16 feet long, one foot in the earth to hold the arbor firm in the face of high winds. The distance across the base is 12 feet. First measure this and dig a narrow trench in a circle 12 feet across. Set four poles at opposite points of the circle, and fasten with stout wire at the top. Then place the other poles about 18 inches apart at the base, leaving the tops against the tops of the others. When all the poles are in position bind the tops together with wire and fill in the trench. Then cut out two poles at a proper height for the doorway, and spring the trunk of an old wild vine over the

top to form an arch and the work is done. Plant strong growing grape vines and climbing roses all around it.

GRAPE CULTURE.

This is as easy as sliding down hill if you don't learn too much about it. Do not let any one persuade you there is a mysterious method or system to be learned. Plant strong, productive varieties, cut off the canes so as to leave three or four buds only about the base the first two years, then use common sense thereafter, remembering that the fruit grows only on the green wood of the present season's growth. The mistake often made is to leave on too much cane in pruning. But if you leave it all on you will get Concords, Delawares, Agawams and Wordens. I will stop before getting dust in your eyes on this interesting subject.

Plant eight feet apart in the rows, with rows ten feet apart. Cultivate shallow up to August, then stop. Do not work too close to the vines with the plow.

The Grape comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit often the second year after planting, requires

We again ask a share of your patronage. Our prices are as low as possible for good stock.

but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

Grapes are a Winter-keeping fruit, and very valuable for that purpose. What greater luxury, and more healthful, than fresh Grapes on the table all Winter, and no one is so poor he may not enjoy plenty of his own growing. The value of Grapes for Winter use is but faintly appreciated.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder said recently:—"No other fruit, except perhaps the strawberry, is now attracting so much interest as the grape, and none, if we except the apple, is of more importance as an article of luxury for our tables." Mr. Wilder closed by naming the following varieties of grapes, among others, as possessing valuable characteristics:

Early—Moore's Early, Worden, Early Victor. Well Established—Concord, Delaware, Brighton, Barry, Martha, Lindley, Wilder.

White—Martha, Lady, Prentiss, Pocklington. Of refined and superior flavor—Brighton, Lindley, Iona and others.

Pocklington—Is a magnificent, early ripening grape.

With its great golden berries and large clusters, is most attractive. In quality, when fully ripe, it is good, though not best, but the vine is hardy, robust, and mildew-resisting. Any one interested, whether growing them for market or simply private use, should have the Pocklington. We have watched this grape for years and consider it of great value. We cannot have all qualifications in one fruit—this has fully its share. 1 year vines—price, each, 50c; doz. \$5; 100 \$30. Price, 2 year vines, each, 60c; doz. \$6; 100 \$40.

Lady Washington—A white grape with reddish blush, very vigorous, productive and hardy here. Bunch large to very large, compact, shouldered. Flesh tender, juicy and sweet; very slightly vinous and very good quality. Ripens after Concord. Price for strong 1 year vines, each, 50c; doz. \$5; 100 \$30. 2 years, price, each, 75c; doz. \$7.50; 100 \$50.

Jefferson—"Handsome, healthy; vigorous. Skin rather thick, light red. Flesh meaty, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, aromatic and rich. A good keeper, promising for home or market. Ripens about with Concord."—Downing. Price, strong 1 year vines, each, 50c; doz. \$5; 100 \$40. 2 year vines, each, 75c; doz. \$7.50; 100 \$60.

Prentiss—Ripens with Concord. Skin thick, greenish-white, turning to pale yellow. Flesh tender, juicy and sweet. Price, 1 year vines, each, 50c; doz. \$5; 100 \$30. 2 year vines, price, each, 65c; doz. \$6; 100 \$40.



Duchess—Skin rather thick, light-green, turning to yellow. Flesh tender, free from pulp, juicy,

sweet, spicy, rich, and of excellent quality. A long keeper. Ripens soon after Concord. Price, 1 year vines, each, 40c; doz. \$4; 100 \$25. 2 year vines, each, 60c; doz. \$6; 100 \$35.

Vergennes—We have fruited this several years and consider it valuable, being vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive of fine fruit. Skin light red, rather thick; flesh tender, juicy, well flavored; very good quality. A layer vine planted last Spring bore seven fine clusters. Price, 1 year vines, each, 60c; doz. \$6; 100 \$40. 2 year vines, each, 90c; doz. \$9.

Early Victor—A very early and very good grape from Kansas, of the Labrusca class. One week earlier than Hartford. Price, 1 year vines, each, 75c; doz. \$8; 100 \$60. 2 year vines, each, \$1; doz. \$10.

Moore's Early—Dr. F. M. Hexamer compared the best bunch of Concord grapes he could find in the New York market with Moore's Early, and the berries of the latter were still larger, sweeter and of purer flavor, says the *Tribune*. It has gained favor the past season, and will, no doubt, be a favorite. Price, 1 year vines, each, 35c; doz. \$3.50; 100 \$25. 2 year vines, each, 50c; doz. \$5; 100 \$35.

Lady—This variety as yet has not developed a weak point. It ripens in advance of the Concord; is hardy, vigorous, productive, and has no superior in resisting mildew. In color it is yellowish-green; pulp tender, sweet, rich and sprightly. It is the seedling of the Concord and is one of the best and most reliable white grapes for all localities and climates yet thoroughly tested.

Perkins—"Is a large, red grape that ripens early, and although exceedingly showy, selling rapidly in market, is very foxy and poor in quality. A neighbor of mine realized a net profit of over \$1,000 from a half acre of vines of this grape, but four years planted."

Agawam—A large, handsome, red grape of fine quality, and a good keeper. A favorite in many sections as a vineyard and garden grape.

Brighton—A red grape of fine quality that succeeds generally. One of the very best.

Concord—A hardy, early, productive and good grape that succeeds everywhere, and has done much to make grape-growing popular.

Early Champion—Early, productive, hardy.

Delaware—An early red grape, moderate grower, very productive, fine quality, favorably mentioned by members of the American Pomological Society over a great range of country, yet leaves drop in some localities. 25 and 35 cents.

Lindley—President Wilder considers this the best of Rogers' grapes. Red; fine quality. It should be in every garden.

Salem—One of Rogers' most popular large red grapes. A good keeper and fine quality.

Wilder—The best of Rogers' black grapes. Very large and good; succeeds everywhere.

Worden—Long thought to be the same as Concord, but better in quality and earlier; a very valuable grape, just being appreciated after being kicked and cuffed for years.

"While so many new sorts of Grapes are being 'boomed,' there is a seedling of the Concord quietly winning its way to an upper place by its own distinctive and manifest merit. It is the Worden, which I was fortunate enough to obtain genuine about eight years ago, and amid a large collection it annually shows itself first best. The growth is so like that of the Concord that it may be easily mistaken for that variety, and no doubt thousands of Concord have been sent out labeled 'Worden.' The true Worden has larger fruit, of finer flavor and more than a week earlier."—W. G. W. in *N. Y. Tribune*.

PRICES OF GRAPE VINES.

The letters in *italics* preceding names, denote the seasons of ripening, viz: *V. E.* Very Early; *E.* Early; *M.* Medium; *L.* Late.

	ONE YEAR VINES.			TWO YEAR VINES.		
	EACH.	DOZ.	100.	EACH.	DOZ.	100.
<i>E.</i> Ann Arbor, white.....	\$ 50	\$ 5 00	.....	\$ 75	\$ 7 50	.....
<i>M.</i> Agawam (<i>Rogers' No. 15</i>), red.....	15	1 00	\$ 7 00	20	1 50	\$ 9 00
<i>M.</i> Barry (<i>Rogers' No. 43</i>), black.....	20	2 00	.....	25	2 50	.....
<i>E.</i> Brighton, red.....	25	2 50	15 00	35	3 50	20 00
<i>L.</i> Catawba, red.....	15	75	5 00	20	1 00	7 00
<i>V. E.</i> Champion (<i>Talman</i>), black.....	15	75	5 00	20	1 00	7 00
<i>M.</i> Centennial, red.....	100	10 00	.....	125	12 00	.....
<i>M.</i> Concord, black.....	10	50	3 00	15	75	4 00
<i>E.</i> Delaware, red.....	20	2 00	12 00	25	2 50	17 00
<i>M.</i> Diana, red.....	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	8 00
<i>M.</i> Duchess, white.....	40	4 00	25 00	60	6 00	35 00
<i>V. E.</i> Early Victor, black.....	75	8 00	60 00	100	10 00	.....
<i>E.</i> Hartford Prolific, black.....	15	75	4 00	20	1 00	5 00
<i>L.</i> Iona, red.....	15	1 00	5 00	20	1 50	8 00
<i>E.</i> Ives, black.....	10	50	3 50	15	75	5 00
<i>L.</i> Jefferson, red.....	50	5 00	40 00	75	7 50	60 00
<i>V. E.</i> Jessica, white.....	150	15 00	.....	200	20 00	.....
<i>E.</i> Lady, white.....	20	2 00	15 00	30	3 00	20 00
<i>M.</i> Lady Washington, white.....	50	5 00	30 00	75	7 50	50 00
<i>M.</i> Lindley (<i>Rogers' No. 2</i>), red.....	20	2 00	..	25	2 50	.....
<i>M.</i> Martha, white.....	15	1 00	7 00	20	1 50	10 00
<i>V. E.</i> Moore's Early, black.....	35	3 50	25 00	50	5 00	35 00
<i>E.</i> Perkins, red.....	15	1 50	6 00	20	2 00	9 00
<i>M.</i> Pocklington, white.....	50	5 00	30 00	60	6 00	40 00
<i>M.</i> Prentiss, white.....	50	5 00	30 00	65	6 00	40 00
<i>M.</i> Salem (<i>Rogers' No. 22</i>), red.....	15	1 00	7 00	20	1 50	9 00
<i>V. E.</i> Talman (<i>Early Champion</i>), black.....	15	75	5 00	20	1 00	7 00
<i>V. E.</i> Telegraph (<i>Christine</i>), black.....	20	1 50	7 00	25	2 50	10 00
<i>E.</i> Vergennes, red.....	60	6 00	40 00	90	9 00	.....
<i>M.</i> Wilder (<i>Rogers' No. 4</i>), black.....	15	1 00	7 00	20	1 50	9 00
<i>E.</i> Worden (<i>true</i>), black.....	20	1 50	9 00	25	2 00	12 00

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RARE AND VALUABLE APPLES.

Blenheim Pippin—From Chas. Downing, who says it is fine. In the American Pomological Catalogue it is marked large, roundish oblate; yellow and red; very good; Winter. Origin, England. October, December. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

Cogswell—From Downing, who says it is very good to best. Quoted as above; above medium size roundish oblate; yellow and red; family and market. Origin, American. December to January. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

Melon—It has hardly an equal among the larger early and mid-Winter apples. In beauty, delicacy of texture, and excellence of flavor, it is unexceptional, says the *Michigan Farmer*. Quoted medium in size, roundish oblate; yellow and red; best in quality, family and market; one of the most delicious. American. November, March. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

Mother—From Charles Downing, who says: "It is the best apple I ever ate." Quoted as medium size; roundish, yellow and red; best quality for family and market. American. November to February. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

Shiawassee Beauty—This handsome apple is held in high esteem by Downing, and is becoming popular, rivaling the Faneuse, which it resembles somewhat, but it is free from the defects of the Faneuse. Quoted as medium size; oblate, red and yellow; very good, family and market. American. October to January. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

Fanny—R. J. Black says it is a large, highly colored, Summer apple, from Eastern Pa., tender and very pleasant. Quoted as large, oblate,

red striped, very good, family and market. Summer. American. Mr. Downing says it is in every way superior to Red Astrachan. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

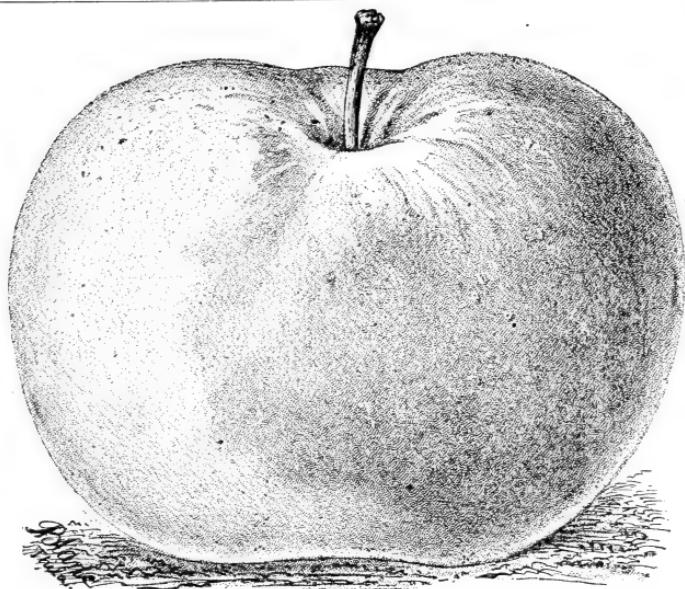
Winter Peach—From Charles Downing, and by him recommended. Price, 2 to 3 years, 50 cents each.

Stump Apple—This apple is remarkably free from blemish, and bears annually here. Skin pure white, shaded with bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. I have often seen the apple on exhibition in large collections, and never saw it excelled in beauty of color and form. September, October. Price, 2 to 3 years 50 cents each.

Kentish Fill-Basket—We saw this variety first at the American Pomological display at Rochester, N. Y. It is the largest and most showy variety extant, thus described in Downing: "Fruit very large, frequently 4½ inches in diameter, roundish, slightly ribbed, skin smooth, yellowish, with a brownish red blush on sunny side; slightly streaked with darker red. October to January." Those we saw were yellow, with deep red stripes throughout.

Stephenson Pippin, Shannon Pippin—Price for all above (except Lord Nelson), 2 to 3 year trees, fine, 50 cents each; one year trees by mail, 50 cents each.

The varieties above mentioned as coming from Charles Downing were sent to us with these words: "I send you these valuable varieties, trusting you will propagate them. Some of the older ones are in danger of being lost to the public, not being found in the most extensive nurseries."



LORD NELSON.

LORD NELSON—(See Illustration). This superb apple was brought from England by a neighbor, now deceased, who, in bidding farewell to his father-land and the familiar friends and surroundings of his childhood, could not give up the favorite apple that had fruited so generously in his garden. It has been tested here for several years, and bears heavy crops of large, smooth, marketable apples, remarkable for freedom from defects or worms, and favorite for eating or cooking with all. It appears to combine many of the good qualifications of the Hubbardston None-such, and the Seek-no-Further, while it is larger and fairer, and more productive with us. It appears to be exceedingly hardy. John J. Thomas says: "I should pronounce it a really good apple, and if always as good, is well worthy of cultivation. Its handsome appearance adds to its merit." Downing says: Almost very good; worthy of culti-

vation. Season November to January. 3 years old, fine, 50 cents each. By mail, 60 cents each. Standard Varieties given in the order of ripening:—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Tetofsky, Fall Pippin, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Maiden's Blush, Twenty Ounce, King, Hubbardston None-such, R. I. Greening, Seek-no-Further, Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Swaar, Spy, Roxbury Russett. Prices, 6 to 7 feet, 20 cents; \$18 per 100.

ONE-YEAR-OLD APPLES.
One-year-old apple trees, for distant shipment, varieties as follows:—Pewaukee, Talman Sweet, Duchess, Ben Davis, Wealthy, Munson Sweet, Red Astrachan, Wagener, Maiden's Blush, Stark and Crabs, 18 inches and under, 75 cents per 12; \$5.00 per 100. Same varieties, 2 years old, 2 to 3 feet, transplanted, 10 cents each; \$8.00 per 100. We will mail the one-year-old trees to any address at 75 cents per 12.

SHOPPING BY LETTER.

The United States Mail

BRINGS OUR STOCK

To Every Man's Door.



BUT DO NOT FORGET TO ADD POSTAGE

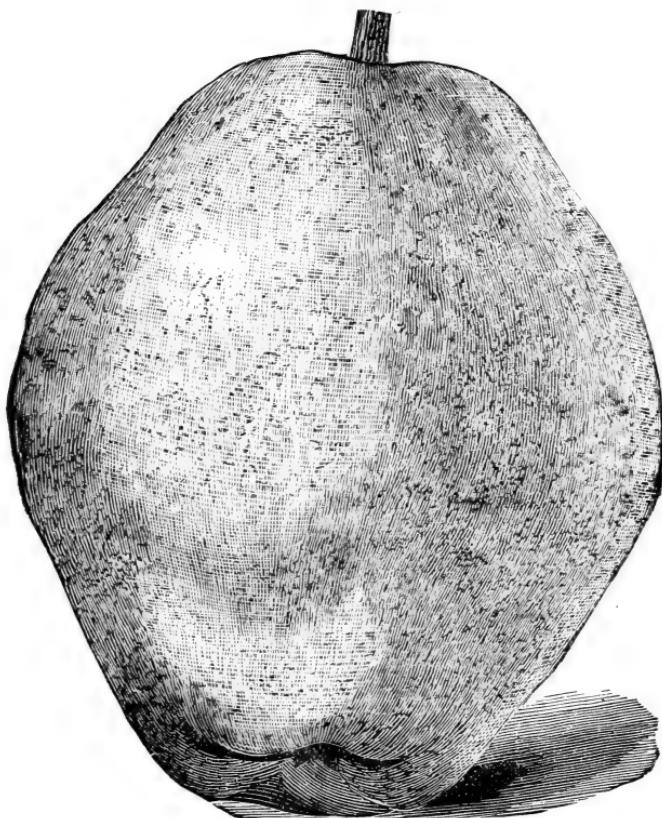
WHEN ORDERING BY MAIL.

THOSE NOT FAR AWAY

SHOULD ORDER BY EXPRESS.

In ordering plants use Order Sheet. Find it on last page. Fill it out and mail it to us.

PEARS.



KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.

THE KIEFFER PEAR.

Charles Downing thus describes the Kieffer Pear: "Tree remarkably vigorous, having large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a promising variety for the table or market. Fruit medium, roundish, oval, narrowing at both ends, with the largest diameter near the center; some specimens roundish, inclining to obtuse pyriform. Skin deep yellow, orange yellow in the sun, a few patches and nettings of russet, and many brown russet dots. Stalk short to medium, moderately stout; cavity medium, calyx open; basin medium, a little uneven; flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese sand pears. Ripens all of October and a part of November. To have it in perfection, it should be gathered when fully grown and ripened in the house."

Another says: "This pear is making a splendid growth again this season, as usual. It is fruiting on standard trees two years from bud, while older trees are loaded, even where they bore a large crop last year. I do not claim that the Kieffer Pear is as good quality as the Seckel; neither do I claim that the Concord Grape is as good quality as the Delaware, or the Wilson strawberry as good quality as some other sorts; and yet there are more Concord grapes grown than all other sorts combined, and more Wilson strawberries than perhaps any other three sorts combined."

Thomas Meehan, of *Gardner's Monthly*, says:

"I have eaten fruit of Kieffer's Hybrid that was

"Ten plants of James Vick Strawberry mailed as premium to subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower after this date.

equal in luscious richness to any pear I ever ate. I regard it as the most wonderful production of the age."

The Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society reports: "As a canning pear Kieffer's Hybrid has no equal. Ripening in October and November, after peaches and tomatoes are out of the market, the canners can give it their entire attention and extend their season another month."

During a visit to New Jersey last September, I found the good people of New Jersey crazy over the Kieffer Pear, and with some reason in their madness, for of all productive pears this appears to be first and foremost, and large and handsome also. It is excellent for canning, preserving, etc., and in this age of canning houses there will probably be room for the Kieffer. I saw Kieffer trees loaded down in the nursery rows, every one full and only four years old. I did not see a tree or graft anywhere of any size that did not have Kieffer Pears in abundance. Its quality varies, but it is vigorous and productive everywhere. Its great value will be for canning, as it is unexcelled for this purpose. But for a table pear its quality cannot compare with some of our best varieties. Standard, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet, 65c. each; \$7 per dozen. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet, good tops, \$1 each; \$10 per dozen. Dwarf Kieffer, same price as above.

Le Conte—Resembles Kieffer's in some respects. A regular and profuse bearer. Price, dwarf or standard, 75c. each; \$7.50 per dozen.

The Souvenir du Congress Pear—Is really a noble fruit, and it is strange that amateurs have not undertaken its cultivation more seriously. We have on our grounds several trees laden with fruits, and it is unquestionably the handsomest and most shown Pear in our collection. Large, handsome fruit are often very poor to eat. This is not the case with the Souvenir du Congress. Its flesh is delicate and flavor very good, like that of the Bartlett, but less musky. Just ten years ago this Pear was exhibited for the first time in this country at the American Pomological Exhibition, held in Boston. At that time it attracted great attention, and will do so again this year at Philadelphia. Considering its size, quality and apparent high value, it has been but little grown. Why this should be the case I cannot say. I have heard some unfavorable reports of it, but generally where fairly tried, it has proven very desirable. It is only a moderate grower either on the pear or quince, and succeeds best when top-grafted on a vigorous sort. We have top-grafted old trees with great success. It is to be hoped that this grand pear will not be neglected.

Clapp's Favorite—We find this to be unsurpassed in beauty, size, productiveness and quality for a medium early variety. This and all others should be picked before ripening. It is a marvelously vigorous grower.

Leading Varieties, given in the order of ripening—Doyenne d'Ete (last July), Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seckel, Sheldon, Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Winter Nellis, Lawrence, Mount Vernon, Souvenir du Congress, Goodale, Brockworth, Park, Buffum. Price 6 to 7 feet, first class, 60 cents each. \$5 per 12.

ONE YEAR OLD PEAR TREES.

These young Pear Trees have splendid roots and will make splendid orchards, and bear paying crops as soon as larger trees. It is seldom such trees are dug and sold, as it costs little to hold them another year. One year old, first-class, 3 to 4 feet, Bartlett, 25c. each. Clapp's, L. Bonne, Sheldon, Tyson, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Anjou, one year from Bud, 3 to 4 feet, price 35c; same varieties, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and under, 18c each; \$5 per 12.



DWARF PEARS.

Largest size 50c. each; \$5 per 12. Medium size 30c. each; \$3 per 12.

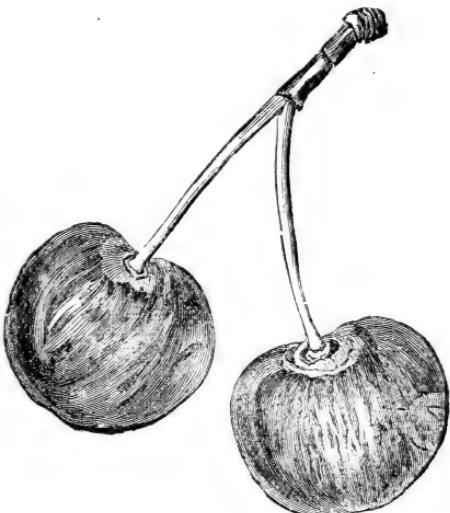
PLUMS.

PLUMS—Two years ago we examined a young orchard of plums, the trees of which were then in the third year of growth after setting out. They were heavily loaded with ripening fruit, many of them estimated as bearing half a bushel each, the central branches being literally hid with the dense mass of violet red plums. We learned subsequently that the product that year of the 90 trees which we saw in bearing, was 46 bushels. Two years later, the crop was estimated at 75 bushels. He wrote us a few weeks since as follows: "My plum orchard is outdoing itself again for the fourth consecutive year. I think I shall have 300

bushels from my 90 trees." It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Bogue gives this orchard the best cultivation, and then when the black knot is seen, it is instantly and thoroughly removed by excision.—*Country Gentleman*.

Leading Varieties—Lombard, Reine Claude de Bayav, German Prune, Imperial Gage, Washington, Smith's Orleans, Coe's Golden Drop, Bradshaw, Gen. Hand, McLaughlin, Quackenboss, Duane Purple. On Plum stocks. Price, first-class, 40c each; \$4.00 per 12.

The following are on peach stocks: Reeder, Bassett's, Miner, De Caradeuc, Richland, Shropshire Damson, Newman. Price, 25c each.



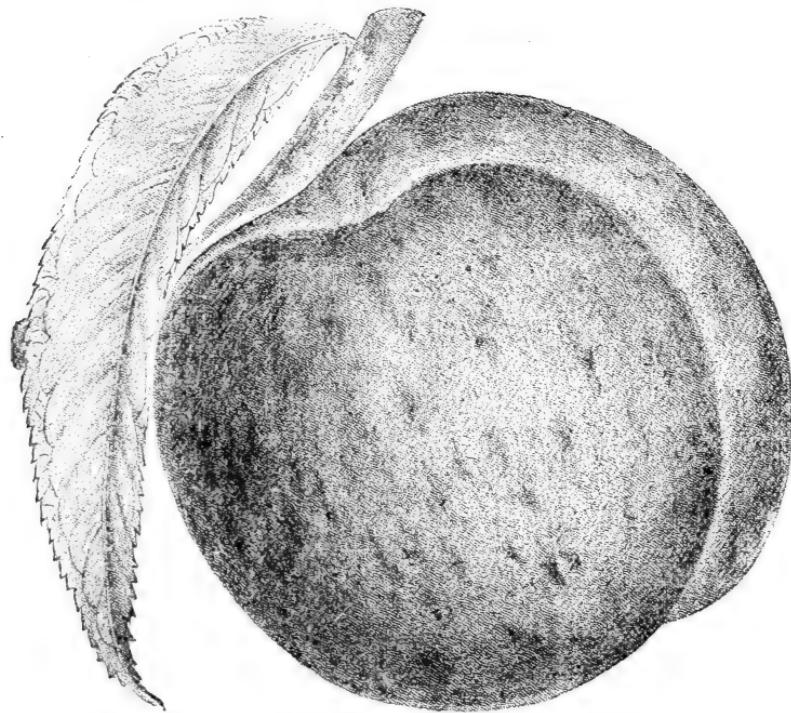
CHERRIES.

Leading Varieties—Governor Wood, Elton, Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Black Heart, Early Purple, Coe's Transparent, Early Richmond, Montmorency and English Morello, 5 to 7 feet, two years, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

PEACHES.

"As I go about the Peach orchard picking here and there a Peach overlooked by the pickers, fully ripened with golden skin, deep blush and mellow flesh, crying loudly to be eaten, it reminds me of the old homestead garden in which I gathered peaches twenty years ago. Delightful pastime, hunting about for golden fruit half hidden by luxuriant leaves. You who buy Peaches from the grocery, do you fancy you have an idea how a Peach tastes when fully ripened on the tree, and eaten as soon as picked? Many of those grocery Peaches were picked hundreds of miles away, when as green and tasteless as a wild crab apple. There is more cholera morbus locked in a basket of such Peaches than in a car load of fresh water melons.

Arkansas Traveler—An Arkansas seedling, ripened its first fruit in 1878, twelve days earlier than an Amsden close by it. Fruited for us in 1882, and was fifteen days earlier than an Amsden only fifteen feet from it. Creamy white; nearly entirely covered with bright red. About the same size and quality of the Amsden. We believe this to be the earliest peach ever offered." We get favorable reports of this peach from T. V. Munson, of Texas, E. Y. Teas, of Indiana, and other sources. At the Nurserymen's convention last Summer, we made inquiries regarding it, and all seemed to



indicate that the Arkansas Traveler is the earliest of all peaches. Price, 2 to 4 feet, 30c each; \$3.00 per 12.

Wheatland Peach—A profitable late peach. Charles Downing says in his third appendix to *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America*: "The fine new peach Wheatland is a chance seedling. The tree is said to be remarkably vigorous, healthy and somewhat resembles Crawford's Late, but more sturdy and strong, more spreading in its growth, and with larger foliage; it bears large crops of fruit of large size, showy, and ripens nearly at the same time; it is a very promising late variety for market, being quite firm; will endure distant shipment and is valuable for all purposes in the family; the leaves have reniform glands; flowers large. Fruit large to very large. It ripens between the Early and Late Crawford." Price, 20c each; \$2 per 12; \$12 per 100.

Mrs. Brett—A very large and beautiful peach, originating on the Hudson river. Season a little earlier than Wheatland. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

Schumaker—Very early. **Wager**. Price, 20c each; \$2 per 12.

Cornish Bells—A very late variety, desirable for shipping or long keeping. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

Old Varieties—Amsden's June, Alexander's Early, Beer's Smock, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Rivers, Foster, Heath Free, Large Early York, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Free, Salway, Stump the World. Prices, 4 to 5 feet, 15c each; \$1 per 12.

APRICOTS.

Standard Varieties—25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Russian—Claimed to be extremely hardy and free from the ravages of insects. Fruit of medium size. Price, 5c each; in bud, 50c.

NECTARINES.

35c each; \$3 per 12.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Ever-Bearing—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Ever-bearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries." 4 to 5 feet, 75c each.

Russian—A hardy, rapid growing tree of value; useful in silk culture. The fruit is small.

"In Europe this tree is valued for its fruit, for its timber, which makes valuable posts and stakes, and also being hard, elastic, close-grained and susceptible of a fine polish, is used largely in the arts and cabinet work. The Mulberry is also used for hedges, and the leaves for food for silk worms. Although the plant has no thorns, the branches often being frequently sheared, form a close, compact barrier that is almost impassable. Many miles of useful hedge is now in existence on the western prairies and additional lines are annually planted. The berries which are often more than an inch long and one-half inch or more in diameter, vary in color from jet black to light red. They are more acid and sprightly than our American Mulberries, and the fruit is highly prized by the Russians, being used for dessert, or cooked in various ways, large quantities are also made into wine. The berries were in great request the past season at paying prices. Americans in the west, where the bearing trees are abundant, say that the fruit increases in size as the tree becomes older. I think there is no doubt but this will prove a valuable timber, shade and fruit tree, especially in very cold regions, or in localities liable to severe and long continued drouths."

"If you have never seen the tree in bearing, imagine a compact, symmetrical tree, of deep green foliage, loaded with fruit resembling the blackberry, some ripe, some turning, some in a greener state. The time for ripening is in June or the early part of July. No fruit collection



can be complete without some of these trees. The fruit can be dried, preserved or canned, or be eaten fresh from the tree." Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12. For larger numbers write for price.

White—The best variety for silk worms; also good shade tree. 2 to 3 feet, 10c each.

QUINCES.

The fact that the Quince is a thoroughly hardy tree, and will live and give fair returns under the most adverse conditions, has created the impression that it does better under neglect. No tree responds more promptly to good treatment, and none, if given half a chance, is more profitable. After they are well established they bear yearly, and their fruit is always in demand, and usually at good prices. It should not be forgotten that the Quince is a highly ornamental tree, both in flower and when loaded with its golden fruit, and may be planted both for ornament and profit.

Apple or Orange—2 to 3 feet, 18c each; \$2 per dozen. Extra sized, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

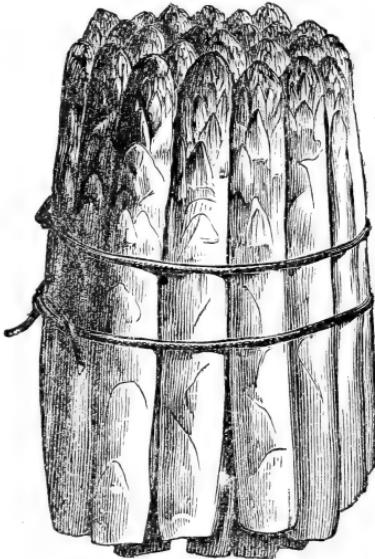
Champion—A profuse and *regular* bearer; its early bearing is remarkable, commencing at three and four, and sometimes when but two years old. Ripe about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas. Succeeds where other varieties fail. First-class, 2 to 3½ feet, 75c each.

Angers—15c each; \$2 per dozen.

Rea's Mammoth—First-class, 50c each; \$5 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS.

This is the easiest to produce of all vegetables. Easy to plant and sure to live, it continues to yield bountifully for twenty years or more. It is the earliest of all vegetables, coming when nothing exists, and is nearly equal to green peas and exceedingly healthful. Yet not one in a hundred have it. You will not regret planting roots this Spring. While they do better with good culture, they will give good results with the worst neglect after getting established. Plant eighteen inches apart in



rows three to four feet apart. For field culture plant 3½ feet apart both ways, and deep.

Conover's Colossal—By mail, \$1 per 100; larger roots by express, \$1 per 100.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnaeus—10c each; \$1 per 12.

HOP ROOTS.

Large, productive variety. Price 10c each.

CHESTNUTS.

The chestnut tree is large and ornamental, rivaling the oak in size and longevity, while it produces



nuts which always command a good price, and which are highly prized by the young people, to whom the farm should be rendered attractive in every possible way. Chestnut wood is not equal to oak, but it is strong and capable of enduring the successions of dryness and moisture. The small trees make excellent posts, which last a long time, especially if they are charred where they are set in the ground. In the Middle States chestnut is preferred for rails to any other timber, as it is easily split and will last for half a century. Fences still exist which were mailed out by Abraham Lincoln in his younger days. Chestnut is also used for finishing the inside of houses and for furniture. It does not burn well as fuel in open fire-places, as the air in its numerous pores causes it to snap and throw out live coals.

American, or Sweet Chestnut)—Price, 1 to 2 feet, 10c; by mail, 15c; 3 feet and above, 20c.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These, as a class, are not perpetual bloomers, as their classification might indicate, but produce pro-

If, by any means, you should receive more than one Catalogue, hand it to some friend.

fusely in June and moderately in autumn; very large, handsome flowers in form and color, some of them truly magnificent. As a class, they are perfectly hardy; once planted, they last for years, requiring only an annual pruning and enriching and loosening of the soil. Most of them are strong growers, reaching three to five feet high, and should be planted at least three feet apart, and, as a rule, they do better in a heavier soil than that required for the Monthlys; appropriate for the lawn for borders or beds, especially desirable for cemetery adornment. Of late years, there have been introduced varieties that bloom almost as constantly as the tender monthlies that are both handsome and fragrant, but showing a tendency to be perfectly hardy in a severe Winter; these are, however, easily protected by bundling with straw, and in many cases even the perfectly hardy ones would be benefited by a simple protection, and well repay the slight trouble required.

Alfred Colomb—Bright, clear cherry, shaded with crimson, large, full, fragrant and of fine form.

Annie de Desbach—Beautiful rose color, large, full and fragrant.

Alex. Bachmetiif—Bright velvety scarlet.

Baron Prevost—Bright rose color; flowers large, full, fragrant, and a free bloomer and good grower.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly tinged with carmine; flowers of good size, quite full, delightfully fragrant, and besides it is an almost continued bloomer, and a vigorous, tall growing variety; every way desirable.

Gen. Washington—Bright red; the color is magnificent.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant velvety crimson with large and very beautiful buds; a good grower, hardy, and a good bloomer in June with occasional flowers in Autumn. An old established bush upon the lawn at time of bloom is a gorgeous sight.

John Hopper—Bright rose, large and full.

La France—The color is a silvery peach shading to a pink, but so delicate and varied as to be difficult of description. The flowers are very large, full and double, often four inches in diameter, of good form, with a strong delightful fragrance; it blooms continuously, so constantly that unless the soil is very rich the plant is often stunted by over-flowing. It stands among the very first on the list of desirable roses. The plant is not perfectly hardy—but nearly so—in this climate; in severe Winters it should be protected by a bundling of straw.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, turning nearly white.

Madame Alf. de Rougemont—Small, white, delicately tinged with pink; grows in clusters; a very pretty rose, blooming almost continually.

Madam Plantier, Moss and others,

We have many other varieties which we have not space to describe.

Price for large rose bushes, transplanted one year from pots, 30c each; \$2.50 per 12.

ORNAMENTALS.

Wistaria—A beautiful climber. We have a good selection of the hardy varieties. Price for strong vines 25c each; \$2 per 12.

Evergreens—Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitæ 50c each; for hedges, 20c.

Japan Quince, (Burning Bush)—One of the finest flowering shrubs; makes a highly ornamental and useful hedge. Price, 25c each.

Purple Fringe—A handsome lawn shrub; 25c each.

American Arbor Vitæ—25c each; \$20 per 100. Makes a fine evergreen hedge.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is a wonderfully hardy and productive plant, yielding roots in immense quantities. They are like potatoes in appearance, and if we had no potatoes would not make a bad substitute. It is good for all stock, and is not bad for the table. Plant the tubers like potatoes, and enough is usually left to seed the ground for the next crop. Price, per bushel, \$3; per peck, \$1, by freight or express, charges not prepaid; per quart, by mail or express, prepaid, 50c.

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Our specialties are the James Vick Strawberry, Shaffer's Colossal, Souhegan and Gregg Raspberries and Wheatland Peach. Nurserymen and large planters will find it to their interest to see our wholesale prices before buying. We are the introducers of the James Vick Strawberry. We call attention to the Lord Nelson apple and Kieffer pear.

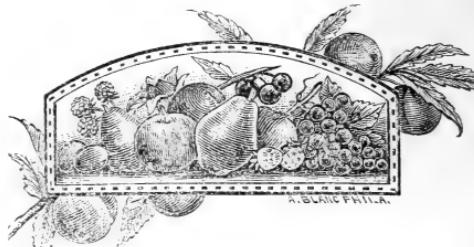
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We offer the following lists of plants, each number for \$1, INCLUDING one SUBSCRIPTION to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year, plants to be sent by express.

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1—4	Am. Sweet Chestnut, 12 Souhegan	\$ 1 00
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4—6	Souhegan, 6 Tyler, for	1 00
5—1	Brighton Grape Vine, 1 Duchess, 2 Concord	1 00
6—1	Brighton, 1 Pocklington, 1 Worden, for	1 00
7—1	Duchess, 1 Lady, 1 Worden, 1 Champion, for	1 00
8—1	Moore's Early, 2 Salem, 1 Worden, for	1 00
9—1	Pocklington, 1 Moore's Early, 1 Salem, for	1 00
10—1	Prentiss, 1 Worden, 1 Salem, for	1 00
11—1	Prentiss, 1 Brighton, 1 Worden, for	1 00
12—1	Vergennes, 1 Pocklington, for	1 00
13—6	Smith's, 6 Houghton, for	1 00
14—12	Sucker State, 12 Manchester, 12 Piper, for	1 00
15—12	James Vick, 6 Daniel Boone, for	1 00
16—4	Cherry Currant, 4 Versailles, 4 White Grape	1 00
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18—10	Gregg, 10 Cuthbert, for	1 00
19—12	Gregg, 2 Hansell, for	1 00
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21—25	Vineland, 25 Bidwell, 25 Manchester, 25 Primo, for	1 00
22—25	Primo, 25 Piper's, 25 Sucker State, 25 Manchester, for	1 00

REMEMBER, each offer as above INCLUDING FRUIT GROWER for one year for \$1. Plants sent ONLY BY EXPRESS. As you pay express charge, it will be well to take at the same time what you may desire from this catalogue. If you desire above plants sent by mail, remit 25 cents for postage on each \$1 offer.



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POMOLOGISTS AMONG THE HAYMAKERS.

A few Rochester horticulturists were invited to come out among the hay-makers and the ripening sheaves to see the new Strawberry James Vick, in bearing. The day being rainy we gave up hopes of their coming, but the noon train brought W. C. Barry, late President of the Nurseryman's Association, P. C. Reynolds, long Secretary of Western New York Horticultural Society and horticultural editor of the *American Rural Home*, the Vick Brothers, representing the firm of James Vick, John Charlton, the disseminator of the Pocklington Grape and the veteran fruit grower and propagator, Josiah Salter.

They were first shown rows of the new Strawberry from plants set late the previous Fall, growing in the same bed with Manchester and Bidwell. The new berry showed twice the fruit of either Bidwell or Manchester, and more vigor of plant. The party were next shown a plat of about one-fourth acre, not manured for many years, common farm soil in the midst of a field of twenty acres of fruit, on which the new Strawberry had been permitted to form wide and thick matted rows for the purpose of multiplying plants, from the whole of which plants had been dug a few months previous, tearing and loosening the roots of those remaining. The soil was packed hard and very weedy, showing evidence of neglect, yet under such circum-

stances, which would lead one to expect no fruit worth gathering, the plants were thickly studded and the rows fairly ablaze with large, beautifully and evenly colored, firm and shapely berries of superior quality, and from the bed was subsequently picked the largest yield of fruit ever gathered from any variety on our fruit farm. Mr. W. C. Barry said that of all the new Strawberries he had tested this was the most promising. He described the color as bright scarlet turning to crimson, surface glazed, seeds on surface, season medium, quality good. All the party expressed themselves as highly pleased with the display of fruit, and ate it with a good relish. We heard no criticism, and indeed there could be none. The plant was vigorous, with large glossy dark green foliage, the blossoms hermaphrodite (or perfect), the fruit handsome, large, luscious, firm and in great abundance. We tested them under this rough treatment purposely. A nursed plant in a manure heap is no test of a variety—place it under hardships and see what it will accomplish has been my theory.

The party returned to Rochester and were invited to visit a small plantation there of the James Vick fruiting under hill culture, the rows lying between bearing Grape vines, not the most desirable position as the Grape roots must have occupied the entire soil. Here a sight met their eyes that they could not have anticipated, and such a display as probably was never before made by any Strawberry on earth. The stools were large and vigorous,

and around each was a pyramid of ripe berries piled one on another like a walled fort, and so thickly together a bug could hardly have crawled into the enclosure made by the fruit without climbing the barricade. Berries on every plant were "uniformly of good size," as was remarked by Secretary P. C. Reynolds. The fruit stems were long and stout, but could not sustain the great burden imposed upon (often 12 to 18 ripe berries on one fruit stem), thus the fruit rested one berry on another in a circle about the plant, as is shown in the engraving made by a careful artist.

The news soon spread among the lovers of fruit of the city of nurseries, and early next morning our leading pomologists, men whom we all delight to honor, comes to inspect the newest wonder. After these came the younger enthusiasts, the foremen and others who desired to see for themselves if half were true that had been told them. It was



known that we intended to introduce the James Vick this season, but a gentleman who has charge of one of the largest nurseries of the country said we would not have enough plants to supply the demand, as he thought the large firms could sell 100,000 plants of the James Vick. Mr. Vick and Mr. Charlton also thought the supply of plants would be wholly inadequate, and advised holding the James Vick over until another season. Mr. Charlton said that as soon as the Norfolk, (Va.) and other large Strawberry planters learned of the value of the James Vick for market, and shipment, the demand would be something. But as our plans had been made we thought it not best to change them.

HOW SOON WILL I GET FRUIT?

Answer—there are two conditions, and if both are fulfilled you may have a good supply next year from your plantings this Spring. The first condition is that you take good care of what you set out, doing the work well; and the second, that proper selection is made. Strawberries will give the speediest returns. You may have a small crop this year, but it will, perhaps, be better for the plants to expend all their strength in growth the first year. This is done by shearing off the few blossoms which come out; but if you prefer, let them bear what they will, mulch with manure for winter, keep the beds clean, with cut runners, and you will have a good crop next year. You may, therefore, put down the fact that in just fourteen months from setting out the plants they will, if well managed, be loaded down with ripe crimson berries, at the rate of from one to two hundred bushels an acre, whether the plantation be large or small. Raspberries planted this Spring, will begin to bear well next season, and abundantly the third year.





HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Currants and gooseberries will require a little more time for the bushes to become large enough to give copious returns. Nearly the same may be said of grapes; which may be allowed to bear very sparingly when young, increasing the crop as the vines grow larger; but caution is always required not to let them overbear even when they are old. By selection, you may begin to have apples, pears and peaches in moderate supply while the trees are yet small. The Bartlett pear, for example, is one of the first to come into bearing; we have had a peck from a young tree the third year after setting out, and other sorts, as Doyenne d'Ete, Howell, and dwarf Louise Bonne de Jersey give crops as soon.

Those who occupy rented places for a few years only, while they will not care to plant trees for permanent bearing, should not omit a rich supply of strawberries, and so far as may be convenient, of other small fruits.—*Country Gentleman.*

TRANSPLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Mark the ground by stretching a cord where the row is wanted, walking over it and then removing it, making the lines three and a half or four feet apart so that cultivation can be given with a horse-cultivator. Keep the roots of the plants constantly in damp earth or moss until taken out, one at a time for planting, clip off all the leaves but one (or two at most), the youngest; make the holes along the line with a spade, placing the back of the spade to the line, thrusting its full length perpendicularly into the ground, and with a sidewise motion remove the earth, leaving it close at hand for use in setting the plant. This leaves a perpendicular cut exactly on the line. Spread out the roots fan-shaped, and place them against this cut, so that the roots will be straight (not doubled up) and the crowns of the plants, or upper buds, on a level with the general surface of the ground. I emphasize this point because it is the most important one in the whole operation; for if too deep, a long or hard rain will cover the crowns and cause them to rot; and if planted to high, an ensuing drought will dry them to death. Draw the fresh earth against the roots, and press it firmly by a moderate blow with the fist, then fill the hole nearly full of fine earth, and follow by filling entirely with water or a weak liquid manure. When the water has disappeared, level up around the plant with loose, fine earth, leaving the surface loose. Thus planted, nine out of every ten plants will grow. No shading is needed if the leaves are removed. I have never had better success than when not a leaf was left on the plants when set out, as the leaves rapidly evaporate the sap from the plants, and in dry, hot weather, often cause death before root-growth has commenced.

SPRAYING TREES.

The custom now in use in Niagara county, is to mount the pump with $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of iron suction pipe attached, on an oil barrel or whiskey cask; place the barrel in a wagon or on a stone boat. Use about 10 feet of rubber three-quarter inch hose and a "Boss" nozzle; attach the nozzle to a long pole so that none of the spray can fall upon the operator; then drive slowly through the orchard showering the trees. The latest recipe is: Two gallons of kerosene oil and one gallon sour milk (not butter milk) thoroughly mixed until it resembles thick cream, then add thirty gallons of water, and spray with the pump as above. This is claimed to be the most efficient for destroying the aphis. A good way to mix the oil and milk is as follows: After the barrel is ready for use put in the oil and milk, and pump it through the hose back into the barrel, continuing to do so until thoroughly mixed, then add the water and it is ready for service. For destroying the Codlin moth, canker worm—or apple curculio, use one-fourth pound of London purple or one-fourth pound of Paris green to 32 gallons of water and spray the trees about the time the blossoms begin to fall. Care should be taken to keep the poison and well mixed by frequent stirring.

WHICH IS THE KING?

"Ask any of our common farmers who have given no attention to small fruits: Which can be made to produce the most bushels, an acre of corn or an acre of strawberries? and they will sneer at the question and answer, an acre of corn, of course. And these people would be incredulous if told that an acre of strawberries will yield three times as many bushels as an acre of corn—and the fact will hardly be accepted by the majority of readers. Fifty or sixty bushels is a large average for corn, though 100 and over have sometimes been produced; and we may set those figures as the maximum for corn. In the case of strawberries, Mr. Ragan, of Indiana, a well-known and reliable fruit-grower, grew 320 quarts on five rods of ground, or ten bushels, equaling 320 bushels per acre. Numerous other cases can be cited, where the product of an acre has reached from 100 to 200 bushels. And yet, it is with strawberry growers as it is with corn growers—careless and slovenly system of cultivation brings results far short of these figures, in many cases. It is high culture and good management, and devotion to the work, that will secure a large and paying crop of strawberries, and it is the same in the case of corn."



JOHN J. THOMAS.

We give on this page portraits of two distinguished pomologists. They have done much to advance fruit growing interests.

THE ART OF PRUNING.

The fruit grower should have an ideal in his mind of what he wants, as to size and shape. If he has this, and will attend to the pruning at the proper time, there need be little cutting of large branches to leave bad wounds or bring disease and decay. A tree should be so shaped that it will be strong enough to withstand severe winds, and open and thin enough to give a healthy growth to all the leaves and fruit. A great many trees are neglected till the tops are so thick, healthy fruit is an impossibility. A certain amount of room, of air and sunlight is required for the healthy development of everything that grows. Large fruit can only be produced upon trees that have large, healthy leaves, and where there are three or four twigs or leaves where there should be but one, the fruit must be small. Large limbs should not, as a rule, be taken off while the tree is in full vigor of Summer growth. The time, then, to trim trees, is when they are not growing.

CARE OF RASPBERRIES.

Not only is the raspberry one of the most delicious berries, but if properly managed is the most profitable. The raspberry is no more trouble to raise than corn, and will yield a profit of from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

As soon as the lateral branches get about fifteen inches long cut the tip off. By so doing the bush is stocky and will not need staking, and will stand the Winter better. But if you desire tips the lateral branches should be let grow. Keep the soil mellow around the bush, and when the ends of the branches begin to swell, bury them at an angle of forty-five degrees, and after the first heavy frost cut the branches off about fifteen inches from the cane. The tips should now be set out. Throw a shovel full of manure on them to protect from too heavy freezing. In this latitude raspberries cared for in this way require no Winter protection.—*Farm and Garden.*

HABITS OF THE STRAWBERRY.

The strawberry grows all Summer to store up food for the production of fruit for the following season, like the onion or beet. Instead of storing up this food in the form of a bulb or root, it is stored up in the plant. If the plant is allowed to waste its strength in producing runners, or is deprived of the needed food, the crop will be small in consequence. If the roots are injured by cultivating late in the Fall, or wrenched and broken by freezing and thawing, the plant will make an effort to repair the damage at the expense of fruit. For this reason it is advisable to give it every opportunity to do its best, and prevent it from injury during the Winter. Mulching keeps the ground cool and moist, and allows the surface roots to work to the best advantage. In no other way can these advantages be secured so readily. Any coarse material that will shade the ground will answer—as straw, tan bark, saw-dust, boards, brick or tile.—*Matthew Crawford.*

GRAFTING WAX.

No. 1—Black pitch, 37 parts; Burgundy pitch, 37 parts; yellow wax, 25 parts; linseed oil, 1 part.

No. 2—Yellow wax, 10 parts; Venice turpentine, 10 parts; Burgundy pitch, 5 parts; tallow, 2 parts.

A cheap mixture for covering large surfaces on trees that have been injured, or to fill up decaying hollows, is: Cow dung to parts; plaster parts to parts; wood ashes 10 parts; sand 1 part. This composition hardens and resists damp, heat and frost.—*Country Gentleman.*

Irving D. Cook tells us there are two things he laments having deferred so long. One is growing Strawberries, the other painting his kitchen floor.

A FRUIT GROWER'S VIEWS.

"Mr. Abrams," said a Kingston *Freeman* reporter, "In your judgment does fruit growing pay better than farming?"

"Why, certainly does. If it did not do you suppose I would be planting new fruit this Spring?"

Please make your order out

"Does fruit growing pay twice as well as general farming?" was next asked.

"Well, yes, I think it does. Fruit growing, however, requires more head-work than farming, and a man has to work harder to be successful. Mind you, I don't say that everybody in the fruit business makes twice as much as farmers do. Such a statement would be unfair. It depends upon the man himself, how much tact he has in that direction and whether or not he is energetic and conducts his operations in a systematic way. As you know I have been a farmer for many years and a fruit grower also for quite a period. My opinion is that fruit growing pays a great deal better than general farming."

"What do other growers say around you?" the reporter asked.

"They are going into fruit growing."

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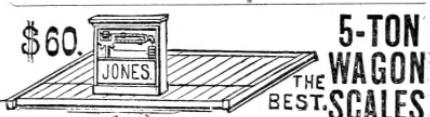
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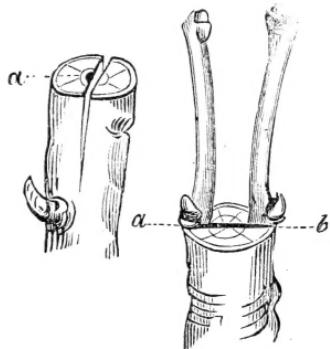
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Above cut gives the common method of cleft grafting, used for large trees. Success depends on the parts fitting well, and air being excluded by carefully covering all openings with wax, (or cloth that has been dipped in wax).

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Comprising information of the utmost importance to everybody, concerning their daily habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, bathing, working, etc., together with many useful suggestions on the management of various diseases; receipts for relief of common ailments, including some of the private formulae of Dr. Foote and other physicians of high repute, and directions for preparation of delicacies for invalids as pursued in the best hospitals in this country and Europe. One hundred and twenty-eight (128) pages, price 25 cents. This book, together with bound volume of FRUIT GROWER for 1883, given as premium to each subscriber to Green's FRUIT GROWER. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Box 562, Rochester, N. Y.



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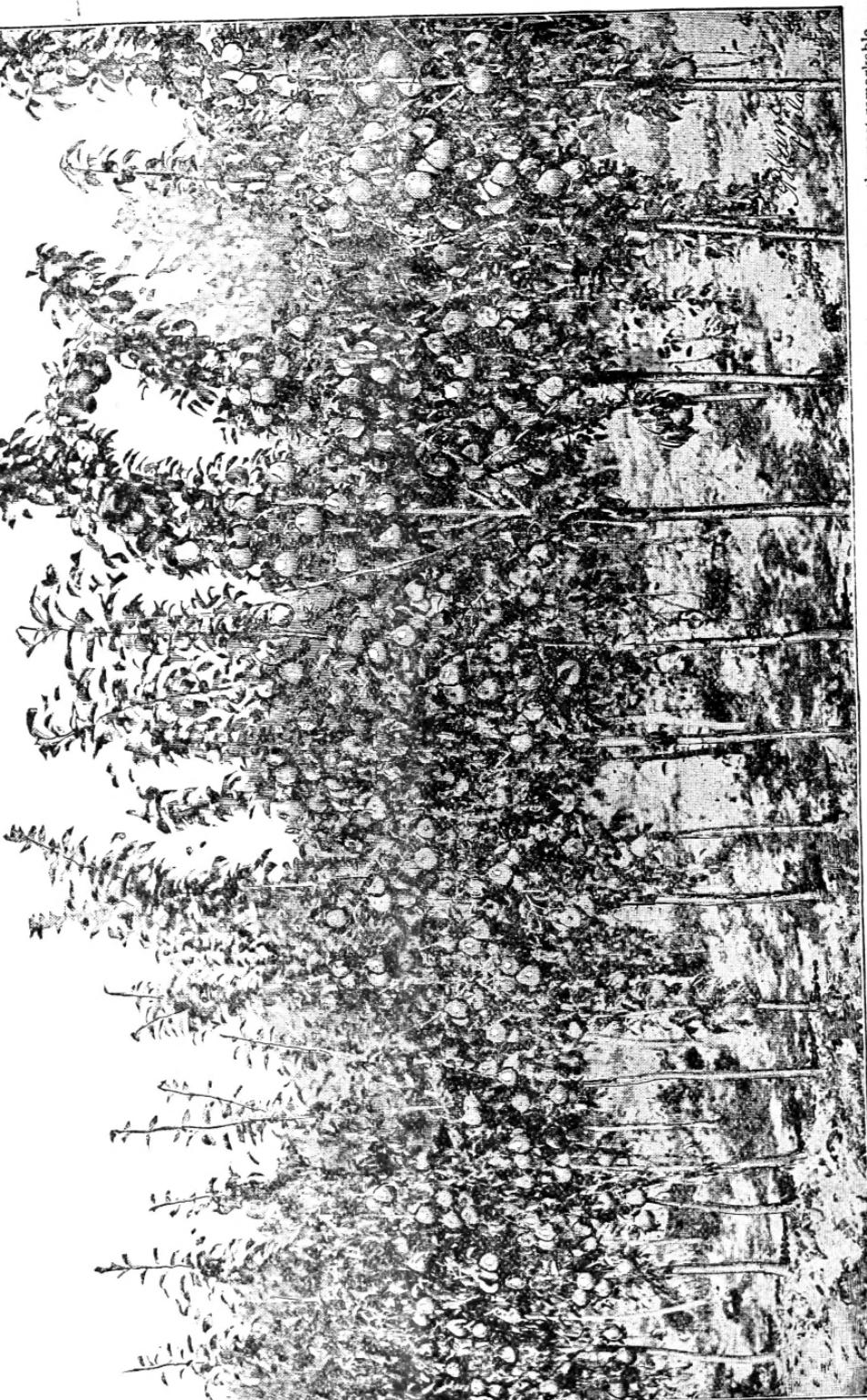
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This Cut represents a nursery row of Kieffer Pear Trees 4 years old, bearing often one peck per tree. Charles A. Green vouches for its correctness—the most remarkable fruiting he ever saw.